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THE INFANT KING OF SPAIN, ALFONSO XIII.
FROM A PICTURE BY PROFESSOR KOPPAY, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

OUR NOTE BOOK. BY JAMES PAYN.

The notion of modelling our public men in wax, fitting them with the Edison phonograph, and sending them round the country, so that, unlike Sir Boyle Roche, they can be in two places (or even twenty) at once, and address their adherents in "manifold," reflects the greatest credit on its originator. Shakspeare himself only imagined a limited number of Richmonds in the field; but this gentleman has discovered a method of multiplying them indefinitely, and deserves the thanks of a grateful country. It is much easier to hit upon an improvement than to originate an idea; and it is with great humility that I venture to suggest that these duplicated orators should be moulded in some other substance than wax. In the crowded assemblies which they would, without doubt, address, they would be apt to melt, and not only in moments of pathos. It would be a serious blow to the effect of an "indignation speech" to see the orator's ears droop or his nose drop off. He would also be much too subject to impressions-perhaps even from the other Hot weather, too, would have an injurious effect upon him, and a torchlight procession might be his ruin. No; it would be much better to cast him in metal, at once "more attractive" and more durable. An "iron frame" is often spoken of with approbation, and the material is just now exceptionally cheap. Where money was no object, his substance might be of white marble (typifying the gentleman's innocence and integrity) with just a vein of two (of sarcasm or something) to show he was human after all. It would also be not impossible for political opponents, if he happened to be one of our many turn-coats, to carry him about in brass, with a phonograph inside him speaking the speeches he used to speak when he belonged to their side.

When the sage of old exclaimed "Oh! that my enemy would write a book!" newspapers and serials had not been invented, or he would certainly have substituted for "a book" the words "in a popular periodical." The cabbage stalks and dead cats that greet the book-writer from the critics are mere mignonette and sweet-briar compared with the missiles that are thrown at the journalist when he is caught tripping-which has, alas, been my case. The arrows of my accusers darken the air; many of them are not at all of the barbed kind, but are winged with wit, and are shot from the bow of good nature; but the point of each of them goes home, because I am not fenced about (as I usually am) with the armour of innocence and accuracy. "Sir, 'A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog,' does contain the letter h, as well as all the other letters of the alphabet, and some of them twice and even more." Oh, yes, I know it now; young men and maidens, old men and children-nay, almost babes and sucklings (for one of them writes: "I am only six, but I know better than that") have all written to tell me so. About a hundred of them cruelly write, "Be so good as to explain this in your next issue." When a similar demand was made of erring Dr. Johnson, he coolly answered, "Pure ignorance, Madam." excuse is even less valid than his, for it is "Pure laziness." I, unhappily, took the word of another person for the fact without verifying it for myself. But the number of foxes of all colours that have jumped, not over the lazy dog, but on him, in consequence, is beyond belief. I positively dare not open a letter with the handwriting of which I am not familiar. The punishment seems out of all proportion to the offence; I try, however, to console myself with reflecting how many worse offences I have committed which have never been found out by anybody.

The Greek Judge who has been doing such wonderful walking in the hot season in his own country has come over here to astonish the natives with similar feats: unfortunately, he finds himself in the position-or, rather, in exactly the reverse of it-of the ship Captain who arrived on the Gold Coast with a cargo of fire rugs. There is no opportunity for the appreciation of his gift. He has come to a country without a summer, or with a summer without heat in it. He is no doubt an admirable administrator of justice, but he is not a good judge of climate. What on earth is to be done with him? Persons who have been accustomed to much sunshine, and find fog instead, are apt to get out of temper. Years ago, a Vice-Chancellor of Oxford had to entertain a distinguished Parsee, and complained that he was very rude. "I observed to him," he narrated ("by way of saying something, you know"), "we have not seen the sun, Sir Jamsetjee, for three days"; whereupon he replied (looking uncommonly black, I assure you), "What's that to you? To me it is really of some consequence, because the Sun is my Deity."

The papers, I see, are full of notices of the late popular American novelist whom Matthew Arnold rather curtly described as "a native author called Roe." I have read none of this gentleman's works myself and make no pretence to judge of their merits, but there is certainly something wrong in the estimate formed of their "unrivalled circulation." An American paper tells us it is computed that "a million and a half of people" have read one or more of his novels. This is nothing surprising, and happens to many English novelists. The popular novel is now generally published by syndicate; in the case of a favourite writer, perhaps, by ten provincial papers at the same time; they are penny papers, and the best of them, which give the best prices, and therefore command the best authors, have very large circulations, say 30,000. The same novel is simultaneously published in one or more American serials, and in Australian and other colonial journals. This gives a total issue of above 400,000, or, to keep clear of exaggeration, let us say 300,000. Now, it is calculated, and I think with justice, that, taking into consideration the clubs, the mechanics' institutes, and the family, that every periodical has six readers to each buyer. This gives the popular

English novel no less than 1,800,000 readers, in serial. Then comes the book itself, from its (nominal) 31s. 6d. edition down to its two shilling, or even shilling form; its authorised and pirated American editions; its translation into certainly two or three languages; and its Tauchnitz edition. Well may the Bishop of Ripon talk of the "responsibility" of the British novelist, if it is to be measured by the extent of his public.

It is no wonder in these days of worry and overwork that panaceas for obtaining sleep should receive a little more attention perhaps than they deserve. The last one, which is, however, only a revival, is the keeping the head due north, or "Everyone knows," writes an eminent physician, "that the human system has magnetic poles-one positive and one negative. Some persons, however, have the negative pole in the feet and the positive in the head, and vice versa." (I have known persons with very positive polls, but was not aware of this alternate method of carrying them.) "The person sleeping should be in perfect harmony with the magnetic phenomena of the earth." By all means; when I lay me down to rest, I wish to be at peace with everything and everybody; but I may have annoyed the magnetic phenomena without knowing it. "The positive pole should always lie opposite to the magnetic centre of the continent, and thus maintain a magnetic equilibrium." Very good; only I have not the slightest idea how to discover this position. That "everybody knows" is one of the "airs and graces" that puts one out of patience with Science. She knows she is lying when she writes it; but just as the man who has been cramming up something classical or mathematical for a fortnight brings in his "fourth-form boy" to enhance his information, so she delights to indulge in this contemptible swagger. Why can't she say what she means in a plain way when she addresses plain people? This affectation of wisdomin persons not particularly intelligent out of their own line-is the vulgarest kind of cant. What is the use of a savant telling a poor fellow who wants to go to sleep that he "must become magnetically en rapport with the earth"? He wants to know whether he ought to move his bed into the window or the fireplace, and not to get the vertigo from long words. There is one piece of plain advice, by-the-by, to those who are in seaside lodgings, and suffer (as many do) from sleeplessness in consequence of the morning "glare," that is more worth their attention than both the poles: let them buy a few yards of green union, and pin them round their windows at night.

It is curious that among the many correspondents who are hastening to give their opinions, and even their experience, as to the failure or success of marriage, no one seems to have referred to that most fertile cause of women's unhappiness in matrimony-their confidence in themselves to reclaim a rake. Almost every girl who falls in love with a vagabond imagines that in her hands he can be moulded into something good. Of course, she does not know how "advanced" his case may be; for though her friends are willing enough to inform her upon this point, she refuses to believe them; but however broken" he may be, in a moral sense, she thinks she has the cement to mend him. He has never known (poor fellow), she says to herself, what it is to be really loved (which is possibly true); but if he could find a wife who was devoted to him he would turn out to be another man. The same woman will smile to hear the Salvationist bawl out at the streetcorner, "I had once a 'orrible temper, but now I have a beautiful one; Alleluyah!" yet his case is precisely that of her proposed husband's, save for the very serious difference that his conversion has not yet been effected. How can she know anything about reclaiming a man from weaknesses (to put it mildly) of the very nature of which she is ignorant! A well-known philanthropist, touched by the simplicity of her sex in this matter, has eloquently argued—and written an excellent novel ("Janet Doncaster"), in illustration of the case-that a girl who marries a confirmed drunkard, not knowing him to be such, has the right to be divorced from him. But even the knowledge of that fact would not deter some young women. They loathe the sin, but do not understand its power, and enormously overrate their own. Of course, they are headstrong—in the eyes of their belongings they are "obstinate as a mule"—but they are, nevertheless, often admirable examples of their sex, and calculated to make the best of wives, as, indeed, they do even to the scoundrel they have fixed their hearts on. These missionaries of matrimony-who would fain convert the heathen-have the most miserable lot that can fall to wedded woman. It is they, above all, who, if they answered truly (and things are so bad with them that they will sometimes even do so), would reply "Yes" to the question, "Is marriage a failure?" If I were a mother, the strongest word of advice I should give to my daughter about matters matrimonial would be, "No proselytising; no missionary enterprise; no conversion. Pray for him, my dear, as much as you like, but don't marry him."

The "Champion Frog-Relisher" of Basel-who seems really to stand at the head of his profession-has been making a great sensation by swallowing three dozen live frogs at a sitting for a bet of 5f. (about 11d. a frog) and a bottle of brandy. It sounds cheap, and especially since he had to consume the brandy afterwards for medicinal purposes; for the frogs disagreed with him (or perhaps with one another), and he passed the rest of the day at the chemist's. But, after all, the British schoolboy has often done as much—though not so many-without producing any sensation at all, even in his interior. I well remember a young gentleman who, for a wager of 6d. sterling, was always ready to perform this featmuch more ready than the frog was to be swallowed. The spectacle was generally much appreciated; but some boys would say, "What a beast you are, Jones!" Then he would innocently reply, "Why? The French cat frogs." "Yes, Sir; but not live frogs." "What have you got to say about oysters?" was his triumphant rejoinder. Nobody, of course,

should ever argue with a boy; but least of all with a logical boy, full of frogs, and "flown" with sixpences.

What makes a seaside holiday hideous to quiet people is the peripatetic music. The bands, the organs, the negro melodists, destroy half the benefits which the rest-seeking visitors hope to find. I am quite aware that the taste of the general public is for "the tongs and the bones:" but there is surely a sufficiently large minority to make it worth the while of some marine corporation to consult their wishes. To call a place a "health resort" which is infested by brass bands and hurdy-gurdies is a mockery. Instead of "the town band plays three times a day," suppose at least one watering-place should advertise "Freedom from street music: no brass band permitted within the boundaries of the town." Philanthropy in a Town Council one doesn't expect, but I feel sure this would pay.

THE INFANT KING OF SPAIN.

THE INFANT KING OF SPAIN.

The picture represented in our Engraving is now on view at the French Gallery in Pall-mall. It was painted for the Queen Regent of Spain by Professor Koppay, an artist scarcely yet known to the English world. On the Continent he enjoys, according to the Kölnische Zeitung, a reputation as one of the first portrait painters in Germany. He is only thirty-one years of age, but has already painted the portraits of many of the Royal personages of Europe, and members of the aristocratic families of Berlin. He is a Hungarian by birth, and was a pupil of the celebrated portrait painter Hans Canon, and of Hans Makart, at Vienna. This year he received a distinction at the Paris Salon. His picture "Die Reise in's Leben," representing a stork with a child, is well known on the Continent from innumerable published photographs. Among the portraits he has painted during the last five years are those of the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of Spain, the late King of Bavaria (lying in State), the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Bismarck, the Princes of Hohenzollern, Anhalt, and Thurn und Taxis, &c. Not long ago he was commissioned by the Queen of Spain to paint the infant King, a child two years and a half old. The young King is mounted upon a rockinghorse, the skin of which, as we understand, was once that of a live pony, and has been stuffed and mounted in splendid style. King Alfonso sits like a "Caballero," quite at his ease on the gallant steed, on which he daily takes exercise in the Royal nursery. The eyes of his Majesty are dark and bright, and his features those of a lively and intelligent child. Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Lombardi, from the original painting. painting.

THE COURT.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne dined with her Majesty on Aug. 16. The Right Hon. Henry Matthews, M.P., arrived at Osborne, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Colonel Wernher had also the honour of being invited. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, dined with the Empress Eugénic at Osborne Cottage. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne visited the Queen on the 17th and took leave. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Empress Eugénie, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Lady Southampton, the Prince de Poix, Mrs. Vaughan (in attendance upon the Empress Eugénie), Baron Von Graney, and Sir Fleetwood Edwards, K.C.B. Commander Osborne, commanding the coastguard at Cowes, dined at Osborne, and had the honour of being received by her Majesty in the evening. Prince Henry of Battenberg went on board her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. Prince Adolphus of Teck visited her Majesty on the 18th, and remained to luncheon, after which he took leave, on his departure for India to join the 17th (Duke of Hesse, dined with the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage. he took leave, on his departure for India to join the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers. General Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, and Mr. and Mrs. Standish had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family. Captain Mockler Ferryman and Lieutenant Fairtlough, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry detachment at East Cowes, Gined Oxfordshire Light Infantry detachment at East Cowes, dined at Osborne, and had the honour of being received by the Queen in the evening. On Sunday morning, the 19th, her Majesty and the Royal family and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. Arthur Peile, M.A., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her Majesty, officiated. The Empress Eugénie visited the Queen on the 20th and remained to luncheon. The Queen left the Isle of Wight on the 21st for Glasgow and Balmoral. In crossing the Solent her Majesty inspected the ships which had just returned from the manœuvres. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the rest of the Royal family at Osborne, Prince Henry of Battenberg having previously gone by sea. The children of Battenberg having previously gone by sea. The children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince and Princess The children of Henry of Battenberg left Osborne for Balmoral, where they arrived in advance of the Queen.

The Prince of Wales arrived on Aug. 15 at Frankfort-on-The Prince of Wales arrived on Aug. 15 at Frankfort-on-Main, and proceeded thence by road to Homburg, where he arrived in the evening of the same day. On the 16th the Prince went to Wiesbaden on a visit to the King of Denmark, subsequently returning to Homburg; and on the 20th his Royal Highness left Frankfort-on-Main on his return to Homburg. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her daughters, arrived at Wiesbaden on the 15th, and was received at the railway-station by the King of Denmark and his brother, Prince John. On the evening of the 19th the Princess, accompanied by her daughters, left, viâ Frankfort-on-Main, for Gmunden. The King of Denmark accompanied their Royal Highnesses as far as Frankfort, where they dined with Royal Highne the Prince of Wales, who had come from Homburg to meet

them.

The King of the Belgians, who has been travelling in the Scottish Highlands, visited places of interest in Inverness on Aug. 17. His Majesty left Inverness for Oban on the 18th, travelling viâ the Royal route through the Caledonian Canal in the saloon-steamer Glengarry. On arrival at Banavie, in full view of Ben Nevis, his Majesty proceeded on board Mr. Mackinnon of Ballinakill's steam - yacht Cornelia, which steamed away down Loch Linnhe. The vessel touched at Ballachulish, and the Royal party landed, and drove for a con-Ballachulish, and the Royal party landed, and drove for a considerable distance up Glencoe to the scene of the massacre. Returning on board, Oban was reached about 10.30 p.m. On Sunday morning, the 19th, the King landed, and proceeded on foot to the Catholic pro-Cathedral, where mass was performed by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Rev. Angus M'Donald. His Majesty also attended the mid-day service. The King arrived in Glasgow on the 20th, from Oban, and visited the Exhibition.

The police have recovered the whole of the £10,800 in bonds stolen in October from a youth in the employment of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, stock and share dealers, in Cornhill, and captured one Casey who has confessed to the theft.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Imperialists of France celebrated their annual fête on The Imperialists of France celebrated their annual fête on Aug. 15 by banquets in the capital and the Departments.—The Ministry of Agriculture has decreed that a grand universal breeding exhibition of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry shall be held in Paris in 1889. It will be opened on May 11, and remain open until May 20. It is open to animals of all countries, for which there are special and liberal prizes offered, together with medals.—The August Session of the Councils-General in all the medals.—The August Session of the Councils-General in all the Departments of France was opened on Aug. 20, and almost all the former officers were re-elected.—General Boulanger has been returned in each of the three Departments in which he was a candidate—namely, the Nord, the Somme, and the Charente Inférieure. The total of the vote; given for him was 263,512, and for his opponents, 181,186. In the Nord, however, his majority was 97,000 last April, and at the last election only 20,000.—The navvies' strike, after lasting twenty-five days, is at an end, for the strike fund is exhausted and the leaders have seen their men gradually abandoning them.

at an end, for the strike that is exhausted and the leaders have seen their men gradually abandoning them.

The Emperor Wilhelm was present on Aug. 16 at the unveiling of a memorial to the late Prince Frederick Charles, and at a luncheon after the ceremony made a speech, in the course of which he declared that Germany would never relinquish a stone of the territory gained by her in the Franco-German War. The Empress Frederick arrived at Gotha on Aug. 14, and proceeded immediately to Castle Tenneberg, near Waltershausen, on a visit to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg, who returned with her Majesty to Gotha. Somewhat extensive manœuvres of troops between Potsdam and Spandau began on the 21st under the personal direction of the Emperor.—The Empress dined at the Ducal Palace in the evening, and next morning returned to Potsdam. Her Majesty recently paid a visit to Count Münster, the former popular Ambassador of Germany at the Court of St. James's, at his country seat of Derneburg, in Hanover.—The unveiling of the memorial of the victories of 1870-71 took place at Leipsic on the 18th, in the presence of the King and Queen of Saxony, Prince George, Princess Matilda, and Prince Friedrich August, assisted by Count Von Molske.—The third International Congress on Inland Navigation was opened at Frankfort-on-Main, on the 20th. There were present seven hundred delegates, representative of all the Court Enveroes. were present seven hundred delegates, representative of all the Great European Powers.

Great European Powers.

The Austrian Emperor's birthday was on Saturday, Aug. 18, celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Both in Berlin and St. Petersburg the event was marked by celebrations at the respective Courts. In some places, however, the fêtes were postponed owing to heavy rain. The Empress and Archduchess Marie Valerie left Ischl on the 18th for Bayreuth. Next day her Majesty called on Madame Wagner, Richard Wagner's widow, at Bayreuth, and visited the tombs of Liszt and Jean Paul in the cemetery. Her Majesty went to Munich, and on the 26th was to repair to Tegernsee, where she would be joined by the Emperor, on a visit to the Empress's venerable parents on the occasion of their diamond wedding. The Duke and Duchess Maximilian of Bavaria were married in 1828.—The King and Queen of Portugal, with their son Prince Alfonso, arrived at Ischl on the 16th from Prague. They were the guests of the Imperial family until the eud of the week. Their Majesties, with Prince Alfonso, arrived in Vienna on the 18th, and alighted at the Hofburg. They spent next morning in sightseeing, and in the afternoon received visits from the members of the Imperial family, and from Count Kalnoky. In the evening the Royal party went to the opera. Next day they dined with the Crown Prince Rudolph and the Crown In the evening the Royal party went to the opera. Next day they dined with the Crown Prince Rudolph and the Crown Princess Stephanie at the palace at Laxenburg.—Several parts of Upper Austria and Hungary have been inundated, owing to storms and waterspouts, which have done much damage, and caused the loss of many lives.

The eleventh World's Conference of the Young Men's The eleventh World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in Stockholm on Aug. 15. The delegates were entertained on the 20th at luncheon by the King and Queen of Sweden at Drottningholm Castle. The Crown Prince received the guests. The principal representatives and the secretaries were introduced. The Crown Prince said he wished God's blessing on their work.

The United States Secreta here refused to retife the

The United States Senate have refused to ratify the Fisheries Treaty, the majority against it being three. The Democrats voted for it and the Republicans against it.

In the Capetown House of Assembly on Aug. 15 Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, announced that in consequence of the rejection by the Legislative Council of the South African Customs Union Bill, the Governor had been advised to prorogue Parliament, and to summon a special Session in a week's time to reconsider the measure.—We hear from Durban that the Free State Volksraad have nominated Chief Justice Reitz as President of the Republic by a large majority, and, having voted a handsome provision for Lady Brand, an adjournment was carried until Jan. 10.

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The Japanese Government have decided to expend ten millions sterling during the next five years in the purchase of ironclads. With this sum it is estimated that fifteen ironclads and thirty torpedo-boats can be obtained.

In reopening the Queensland Parliament the Governor in his speech recommended for consideration Ministerialist proposals for remedying the unsatisfactory state of the finances, for effecting a radical change in the building and management of railways, and for extirpating the rabbit pest, the success of the fence system being doubtful.

The Hon. T. Playford, Premier and Treasurer, made his financial statement in the South Australian House of Assembly nnancial statement in the South Australian House of Assembly on Aug. 16. He estimated the revenue for the coming year at £2,400,000, and the expenditure at £2,280,000, including £30,000 for the redemption of bonds. The Premier proposed no fresh taxation, but said that the conclusion of a loan of from £500,000 to £1,000,000 was contemplated for reproductive public works. The prospects of the season are good, owing to the fine rains which have fallen.

The celebrated copy of the Portland vase by Josiah Wedgwood, known as the "Purnell" vase, recently sold among the effects of the late Sir William Tite at Christie's, has been added to the collection of Wedgwood's ceramic art in the Castle Wilseym of Withinghous Museum, at Nottingham.

Mr. Augustus Harris intends opening an exhibition of arms, Mr. Augustus Harris intends opening an exhibition of arms, pictures, and other relics, relating to the Armada and its contemporary history, in the Grand Saloon of Drury-Lane Theatre on Oct. 22 next. He has secured the services of a powerful committee, on which several of the descendants of the Elizabethan heroes have consented to serve, and Mr. W. H. K. Wright, whose exertions contributed so much to the success of the recent celebration at Plymouth, will again act as secretary. Mr. Harris will be grateful if any person who may be able Mr. Harris will be grateful if any person who may be able and willing to assist him by the loan of objects for exhibition or otherwise will communicate either with him directly, with Mr. Pridham Whippell (secretary of the London Armada Tercentenary Celebration Committee), Goldsmith's - buildings, Temple; or with Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Drake-chambers, Guildhall, Plymouth.

MARRIAGE OF LADY BLOSSOM TSENG.

MARRIAGE OF LADY BLOSSOM TSENG. The youngest daughter of the Marquis Tseng, late Chinese Ambassador in London, was married at Pekin on May 6. Three months previously the betrothal took place. On such an oceasion, it is customary for the family of the gentleman to send a goose and gander, emblems of conjugal fidelity, wine, marriage costumes, head-ornaments, the sceptro-like Ju i (or "As You Like It"), and a piece of jade signifying connubial happiness and longevity, with nuts, and other fruit, all which have their significance. The go-betweens bring these gifts, with two red cards, on which they inscribe the year, month, and day, and the time of birth of the fiancée. They return to the gentleman's family, taking back the cards, with the presents provided for the gentleman by the lady's family. These are about the same as in the other case, while hats, shoes, boots, and such useful articles, are included. The friends then come to congratulate both parties. The trousseau is according to the means of the girl's parents. In the present case, a hundred tables were covered with the presents to the bride, not including such heavy articles as furniture, beds, and cupboards, which are usually carried in the procession along the streets. A temporary canopy is put in the compound, usually covering in the courts, under which the feast is provided. The friends and guests make presents in goods or in money. On the marriage-day, the gentleman sends the sedan-chair, covered with red silk and broadcloth, with the retinue of bearers, accompanied by music. The bride takes her seat in the chair, and the entire company parade the streets, taking the longest possible route, to the home of the bridegroom's family. There are many curious and interesting ceremonies which would not be understood by Europeans. Everything is in pairs, with much display of lavishness.

We give a Portrait of Lady Blossom Tseng, from a photograph taken by Mr. Child, of Pekin, and kindly forwarded



LADY BLOSSOM TSENG IN HER BRIDAL DRESS.

with the above note by Dr. Dudgeon, private secretary to the Marquis Tseng. The wedding will long be remembered at Pekin. We wish Mr. and Lady Blossom Woo much happiness; her Ladyship has many friends in England.

The Queen has presented to General Viscount Wolseley, for his lifetime, the house and grounds of the Ranger of Greenwich

At the general meeting of Guinness's Brewery Company on Aug. 20, Sir E. C. Guinness presiding, the report, which recommended a dividend of 8 per cent, making, with the interim dividend, 15 per cent for the year, was adopted.

Official notification has been given of the selection of Rear-Admiral St. George Caulfield D'Arcy-Irvine, C.B., for the post of second in command of the Channel Squadron, in the room of Rear-Admiral Charles John Rowley, whose term of service is about to expire.

The admissions to the Glasgow Exhibition on Aug. 18 were 56,751, making a total since the opening of 2,832,016. In fine weather, the first trial of evening illumination was made at dusk on Saturday. Fully 10,000 coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns were lighted in positions fronting the buildings, as well as amongst the trees and terraces of Kelvin-grove Park and the University slopes of Gilmore-hill.

The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute commenced in Edinburgh on Aug. 21, when a large number of members attended. Mr. D. Adamson, president, and the members attended. Mr. D. Adamson, president, and the members were welcomed by Lord Provost Clark, Principal Sir William Muir, and others of the reception committee. Afterwards the president informed the members that Sir James Kitson, of Leeds, had been chosen president for two years. Some papers were afterwards read, and in the evening the Lord Provost gave a conversazione in the Museum of Science and Art. Science and Art.

In London 2604 births and 1330 deaths were registered in the week ending Aug. 18. Allowance made for increase of population, the births were 187, and the deaths 310, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 33 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 20 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 2 from enteric fever, 1 from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 162 from diarrhea and dysentery, 4 from of continued fever, 162 from diarrhea and dysentery, 4 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 160, 167, and 183 in the three preceding weeks, declined again last week to 167, and were 19 below the corrected average. Different forms of violence caused 47 deaths; 37 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 19 from fractures and contusions, 10 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 5 of infants from suffocation. In London 2604 births and 1330 deaths were registered in ing, 1 from poison, and 5 of infants from suffocation.

THE RECESS.

THE RECESS.

There should have been some sugar as well as birter in the political cup of Lord Salisbury ere he fled to the Continent. At least, that is said to have been the quip on the tongue of Baron Henry De Worms (who will have his little joke) as this courtly representative of the Board of Trade entertained the Premier and the Sugar Bounties Commissioners at a bountiful banquet. Whether dancing attendance on the Sugar Bounties Conference was sweetened for him or not, the Marquis of Salisbury, with Lord and Lady Cranborne, left London on the Eighteenth of August for Royatles-Buins, one of the most delightful and salubrious of French health-resorts. To an English statesman who doubles the supremely important parts of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, it is an unquestionable advantage to study the field of Continental politics, still of a brimstone nature, in so reposeful a nook of France as Royat-les-Bains. The principal colleague of the noble Marquis is not far off. Three days after Lord Salisbury departed from Arlington-street, Mr. W. H. Smith forsook the pleasant riverside retreat of Greenlands for Aix-les-Bains. But it is to be hoped the right hon, gentleman (whose imminent clevation to the Peerage is rumoured) has not been driven to drink the thermal waters of Aix to remove the exeruciating aches that torment many of the visitors to the Eden of Savoy. Still, it would not be a matter of wonderment if the Parliamentary baiting of Mr. Smith had developed gouty symptoms, which, if they exist, we trust Aix-les-Bains will cure.

The legendary playfulness of mice when "the cat's away" would have been recelled by the extraordinary authors of the supplementary authors of the cat's away."

mentary baiting of Mr. Smith had developed gouty symptoms, which, if they exist, we trust Aix-les-Bains will cure.

The legendary playfulness of mice when "the cat's away" would have been recalled by the extraordinary outburst of Recess oratory were the issue harped on not so grave. Ireland's grievances still monopolise the minds of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley. There is something inspiring in the whole-hearted energy with which Mr. John Morley has devoted himself to the championship of Home Rule for Ireland. He is in the full freshness of his political youth; his convictions are deeply-rooted; he has a sublime contempt for the Parliamentary arts and combinations to which Governments have had recourse to maintain their power; and he has complete faith in the sufficiency of the panacea he advocates. These characteristics of Mr. John Morley evidently swayed the vast gathering of Lincolnshire Liberals drawn together in the Marquis of Ripon's country seat, Nocton Park, near Lincoln, on Saturday, the Eighteenth of August. In his pithy, incisive style, Mr. Morley smote Mr. Heneage hip and thigh, doubled up Mr. Goschen, answered Mr. Chamberlain out of his own mouth, parenthetically demolished "the giant of the Sleaford division," and wielded the shillelah for Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon with the vigour of Pat. In fine, Mr. Morley gave an indubitable stimulus to the Gladstonian Liberal cause in Lincolnshire, where it is the object of the Liberals to repeat Mr. Halley Stewart's victory at Spalding, and wrest from the Conservatives the seats they won in 1886. Thus, Mr. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., will strive to regain Grantham, and Mr. William Ingram, Boston, which constituency he represented for several years; and Mr. W. H. S. Aubrey, Mr. Francis Otter, and Mr. Arthur Priestley will have the courage to contest the seatswheld by Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. Henry Chaplin, and Dr. Henry Lawrance, Q.C. The Liberal banner has clearly been unfurled with a will in this great eastern county; and Lincolnshire Liberals are full of buoya

Lincolnshire Liberals are full of buoyant hope as to the result.

There is something heroic in the picture called up of the still hale and erect figure of Mr. Gladstone—upright as a dart, albeit close upon seventy-nine winters have silvered his hair—raising his clarion-voice in Hawarden Park against what he holds to be the iniquities of the Ministerial treatment of Irish Home-Rule members. His great speech to the deputation and excursionists from the Staffordshire Potteries in his park on the Twentieth of August was prefaced by a neat address in the library of Hawarden Castle, in the course of which, thanking Mr. Woodall, M.P., for the beautiful Gladstone Vase presented to him, he paid an elegant tribute to "the great Wedgwood." In the freer air of the park Mr. Gladstone gave himself freer scope. His vigorous oration was a trumpet—call to Liberals all over the country to uprouse themselves to put an end at the ballot-box to the existing alliance of Conservatives and "Dissentient Liberals," which combination he roundly declared to be responsible for the subjection of Ireland to a rule harsher and harder than the subjection of Ireland to a rule harsher and harder than that of Poland, and also responsible for the alleged unfair treatment of Mr. Parnell, in giving his adversaries undue advantages on the Parnell Commission of judicial inquiry. Mr. Gladstone similarly condemned the cruel imprisonment of Irish members, culminating thus far in the death of Mr. Mandeville. Altogether, this was one of the most effective political addresses Mr. Gladstone has ever delivered.

The image of a venerable Welsh bard, Mr. Henry Richard, has been for many years so prominent a figure in the House of Commons that the hon, member for Merthyr-Tydvil will be sorely missed from the ranks of Welsh members. Mr. Richard died on the Twenty-first of August, at the age of seventy-six, at Treborth, Bangor, the seat of the Lord Lieutenant of Anglesov.

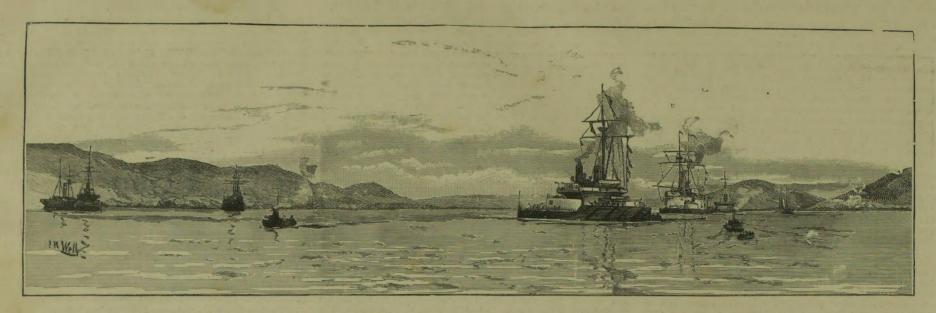
Lady Crossley on Aug. 21 started a new clock which has been placed in the tower of St. John's Church, Lowestoft, as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Philip P. Hutchins, C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., resigned.

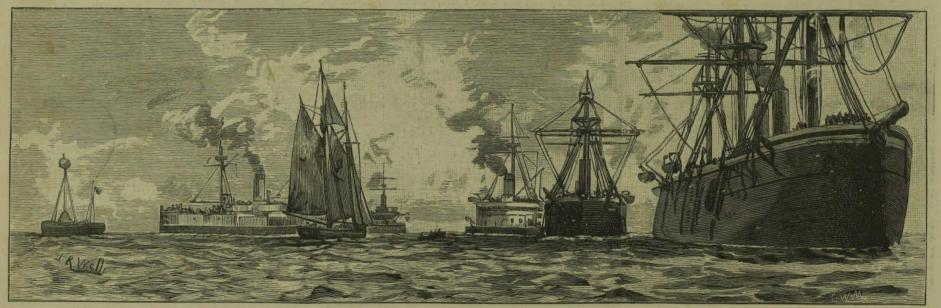
The Southern Division of Artillery Volunteers, who were in camp at Shoeburyness during the week ending Aug. 18, were inspected by Colonel Nicholson, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery, preparatory to their leaving to make room for the men of the second division. The gallant Colonel made some encouraging remarks, and said that with the aid of the force, and that of the Militia and Volunteers, it was most improbable that England would ever be effectually invaded by any foreign foe.—The Northern Division began their competition on Monday, Aug. 20.

Some important cricket matches were concluded on Aug. 18. Some important cricket matches were concluded on Aug. 18. At Kennington Oval, Surrey, for the only time this season, suffered defeat in a first-class county match, being beaten by Lancashire by nine wickets. Eccles scored 184 for the winning team. The Australians were defeated by the Nottinghamshire county team by an innings and 191 runs to the good. The Gloucester and Yorkshire match, noticeable for heavy scoring, ended in a draw, much in favour of Yorkshire. Mr. W. G. Grace made 148 and 153 in the two innings of the Western team, and Hall scored 129, not out, for Yorkshire. At Lord's, M.C.C. won the match against Norfolk by an innings and 23 runs. The match at Birmingham between Warwickshire and Staffordshire ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the former. Staffordshire ended in a draw, greatly in favour of the former. The Parsees were beaten at Leyton by Twelve of the Public Schools by seven wickets. At Gravesend on Aug. 21 Middlesex was defeated by Kent by an innings and 41 runs; At Derby, Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by four wickets; and at Lord's the Parsecs were beaten by M.C.C. by ten wickets.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



LOUGH SWILLY, DONEGAL, WHERE ADMIRAL FITZROY'S SQUADRON WAS BLOCKADED BY ADMIRAL ROWLEY.



Crosby Light.

Ajax. Pi

ilot-Boat. Devastation.

Hero.

Invincible.

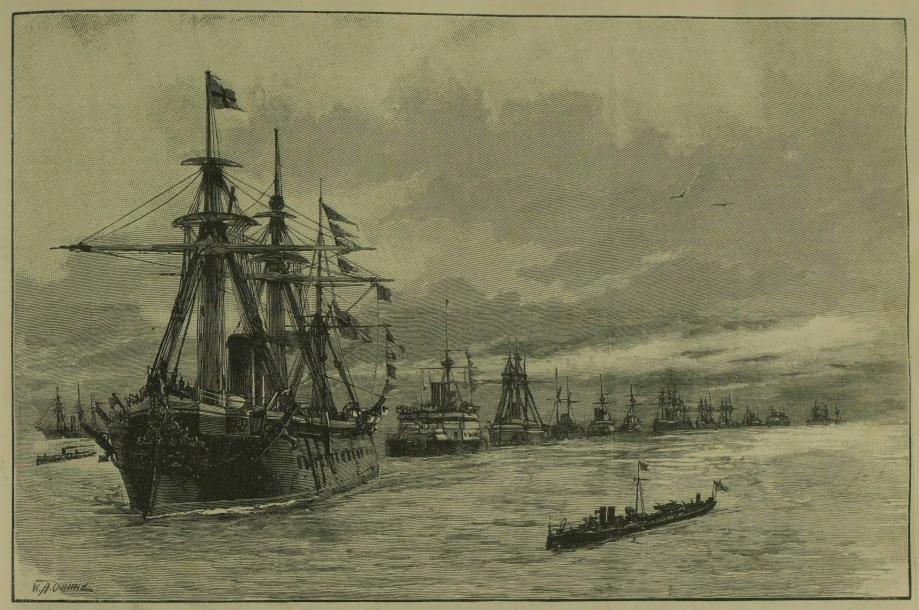
Hercules.

ADMIRAL SIR G. TRYON'S SQUADRON OFF THE CROSBY LIGHT, AFTER THE CAPTURE OF LIVERPOOL.



H.M.S. HERCULES FORCING THE BLOCKADE OF BEREHAVEN, BANTRY BAY,

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



Active. Northumberland (Flag-ship). Benbow. Monarch. Hotspur. Collingwood. Conqueror. Ag neourt. Shannon. Iron Duke, Neptune. Inflexible. Northampton.

ADMIRAL BAIRD'S SQUADRON IN ORDER OF BATTLE OFF THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.



TORPEDO-BOAT No. 76, DISCHARGING A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO AT H.M.S. HERCULES.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

On Monday, Aug. 20, the period of time expired for the manceuvres of feigned naval warfare between the "A Squadron," commanded by Admiral Baird, with Admiral Rowley second in command, defending the shores and ports and mercantile vessels of Great Britain, and the "B Squadron," of which Admiral Sir George Tryon was commander-in-chief, while Admiral Fitzroy commanded a separate division. These operations were briefly described from week to week. Our Special Artists, Mr. W. H. Overend and Mr. J. R. Wells, furnish some additional Illustrations. The former was on board H.M.S. Northumberland, the flag-ship of Admiral Baird; and the latter was on board H.M.S. Hercules, the flag-ship of Admiral Sir George Tryon. The first division of each squadron, under the immediate command of these two officers, had been engaged from July 24 to Aug. 4 in mutually endeavouring to outmanœuvre one another in Bantry Bay, where Sir George Tryon occupied the harbour of Berehaven, fortified with booms and submarine mines. At the same time, Admiral Fitzroy was blockaded in Lough Swilly, on the coast of Donegal, by Admiral Rowley. Both the blockades were successfully eluded by the "B Squadron" on Aug. 4, or during the previous night; and the shores of Scotland, the Clyde, Oban, Inverness, and the Firth of Forth were in the next few days visited by ships representing an enemy; after which Sir George Tryon, having come round the north of Ireland, entered the Mersey, bombarding the North Fort, levied contributions on Liverpool, and paid a hostile visit to Holyhead; while several steam-ships of the Cunard, Inman, and other Atlantic lines underwent the form of capture in the Irish Sea. In the meantime, Admiral Baird, with the "A Squadron," after looking in vain for the enemy as far as the Mull of Galloway, where he was joined by Admiral Rowley, returned up the British Channel to the

Downs, and formed in line of battle, on Aug. 18, at the entrance to the Thames, ready for the defence of London. The "B Squadron," however, having no intention of seeking an unequal combat off the shores of England, reassembled in Bantry Bay, except five ships going to Plymouth, the Ajax, Black Prince, and others. The operations terminated by lapse of time, leaving the umpires to sum up the value of the exploits performed respectively by the opposed squadrons, including all captures, and all manœuvres scored as points won in the game of tactics, and to pronounce the verdict accordingly, guided by a scale before fixed and understood in the Admiralty regulations.

Some of our present Illustrations refer to the time of the

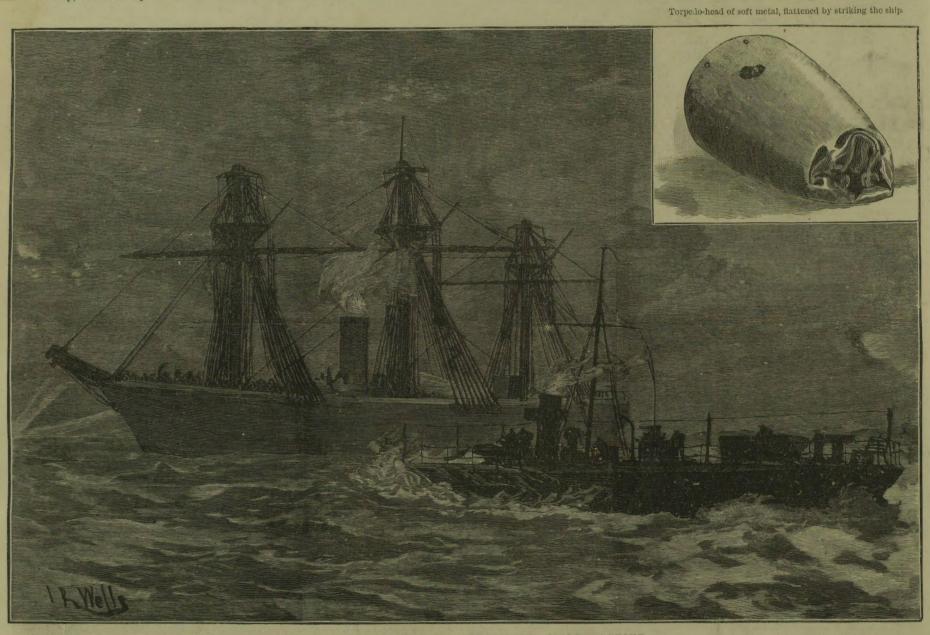
accordingly, guided by a scale before fixed and understood in the Admiralty regulations.

Some of our present Illustrations refer to the time of the blockade in Bantry Bay. A Sketch by Mr. Wells represents the torpedo-boat No. 76, commanded by Lieutenant Campbell, of the "B Squadron," going outside and attacking H.M.S. Active, one of the blockading squadron, which ship was cleverly struck with a torpedo. For this harmless mimic warfare the torpedo-heads were specially manufactured of soft metal, which would not penetrate the side of the ship; but the head would be flattened by the stroke, indicating, when the torpedo was fished up afterwards out of the water, that the blow had been correctly aimed. On the other hand, in a Sketch by Mr. Overend, the "A Squadron" torpedo-boat No. 76 is seen discharging a Whitehead torpedo at H.M.S. Hercules, the enemy's flag-ship, on the night of Friday, Aug. 3, and it was claimed on behalf of the "A Squadron" that the Hercules was thereby put out of action. This and other points were referred to the decision of the umpires. The Hercules nevertheless persisted in forcing her way out, through the blockade, followed by the other ships of the "B Squadron," which left their anchorage in the Berehaven strait by the western entrance, under cover of a feigned intention to go out at the eastern entrance. One of Mr. Wells' Sketches is that of the

Hercules performing this feat at night. Mr. Overend, on board H.M.S. Northumberland, contributes the Sketch "On the Look-out," and that of two seamen firing a gun as a fogsignal, when the "A Squadron" was enveloped in mist in the Irish Sea.

signal, when the "A Squadron" was enveloped in mist in the Irish Sea.

A View of Lough Swilly, on the north coast of Ireland, where Admiral Fitzroy's division of the "B Squadron" lay beleaguered by Admiral Rowley, but whence the former escaped without much difficulty, is also presented in this week's paper. The first division of that squadron, under Admiral Sir George Tryon, having followed its course round the north of Ireland, entered the upper channel of the Irish Sea, and proceeded to the Mersey. We gave, last week, an Illustration of H.M.S. Invincible and H.M.S. Hercules attacking the North Fort at the entrance to the Mersey. After virtually effecting the capture of Liverpool and Birkenhead, the squadron lay off the Crosby Light-house, on the Lancashire coast, sending ashore, in the pilot-boat, as shown in a Sketch by Mr. Wells, the pilots who had been engaged to guide these ships to the Mersey. The "B Squadron," having exhibited all the mischief that an enemy could and would do in the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, without being overtaken by Admiral Baird, returned to Lough Swilly for coaling purposes, and was in no danger of pursuit. Admiral Rowley's division, after striking terror into the commercial ports of Greenock and Glasgow, and insulting every Scottish town on the coast of the German Ocean from Wick down to Berwick-on-Tweed, besides threatening Leith and Edinburgh, returned likewise, with perfect impunity, repassing the Pentland Frith, gained the Irish Coast, and rejoined the squadron of Sir George Tryon. If these manceuvres prove anything, it is the utter incapacity of an ordinary Channel Squadron, which has to guard all the south coasts of England and Ireland, from the Downs, or even from Harwich, to the extreme west of the county of Cork, affording the slightest protection



TORPEDO BOAT NO. 73 ATTACKING H.M.S. ACTIVE. SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE "B SQUADRON."

to Liverpool and Glasgow, and to their immense maritime commerce. A separate Irish Sea squadron, cruising between Milford Haven and the Clyde, with ships detached to watch the northern shores of Ireland, would be absolutely needful in time of war; and the entrances both to the Mersey and to the Firth of Clyde should be strongly fortified. The small rocky Cumbraes, opposite the Isle of Bute, commanding a narrow channel, could be armed with batteries that would effectually prevent hostile access to the Clyde; while Lamlash Bay, in the Isle of Arran, would afford anchorage to the defending squadron.

For the defence of the Thames and Medway, which to Londoners is a nearer consideration, the display of force made by Admiral Baird, at the close of these operations, may have been an acceptable spectacle. The long line of battle-ships looked very imposing, while the cruisers formed another line to the starboard. But the North of England and Scotland may feel less satisfied about their safety in actual war. Admiral Baird, on Aug. 20, issued a general order commenting on the result of the operations. He states that "the only object considered by him possible, under the conditions, was maintaining the Channel Squadron and the defence of the Thames and London." Under these conditions, it is now quite evident that our great commercial ports, the Mersey, the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Humber, and all the shores of North Britain, lie at the mercy of a naval enemy passing westward of Ireland and from the Atlantic to the North Sea.

A new edition has opportunely been issued of the official guide to "Summer Tours in Scotland—Glasgow to the Highlands," being a handbook to the royal route, via the Crinan and Caledonian eanals, by Mr. David Macbrayne's mail-steamers. It is embellished with coloured illustrations and contains interesting descriptive details of the principal points of interest on the route, with other useful information.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

London—at least, all that is left of it—manages to amuse itself in the tourist season. As a refreshing change, some few fine evenings have been vouchsafed us in August; and, as a consequence, the open-air performances and illuminations in the gardens of the London Exhibitions, and the Summer displays in the principal suburban Pleasure Palaces, have been in vogue. The Crystal Palace has proved especially attractive. Its interesting Co-operative Exhibition has been of social value. Sydenham has shone mainly, however, by reason of Brock's exceedingly grotesque pyrotechnic spectacle for children on Thursday nights, illustrating in a diverting manner the "Blondin Donkey" and "The House that Jack Built"; and has likewise won renown with its beautiful realisation of Fairyland on the lamp-lit stage in the tastefully illuminated Palace Gardens.

"Baldwin in Cloudland" has been the most potent attraction of all. The slopes of Muswell-hill have formed an admirable natural theatre for the thousands of sightseers who have trooped to the Alexandra Palace to witness the extraordinary parachute descent from a balloon of the daring American aeronaut named J. S. Baldwin. Larger and larger have the gatherings grown since Baldwin first astonished London in "northern latitudes" on the Twenty-eighth of July. Over twenty thousand persons must have assembled on Saturday evening, the Eighteenth of August, to gaze at the aerial performance. All classes were represented. Among the closest observers were a few Chinese gentlemen in their native silk attire. Baldwin is an Illinois man. He is compactly built, and looks about thirty years of age. Undeniably dangerous as his venture is, it is equally undeniable that Baldwin inspires perfect confidence. He superintends what may be termed the final toilet of the balloon with businesslike briskness and thoroughness; sees that his trusty parachute is safely ensconced within reach in the cordage; and, gripping the ropes

of the balloon, ascends in so debonair a fashion from the inclosure that he is regarded without an atom of fear. He is a master at the game. Quite as skilful in his way as Léotard was on the trapèze, and as the veteran Blondin continues to be on the high rope, Baldwin may be legitimately regarded as the premier aerial acrobat of the period. On the occasion of the ascent in question, he had reached the altitude of about a thousand feet when he grasped the handle of the parachute, which instantly became disengaged from the more or less collapsed balloon, but did not expand for a few seconds. When the parachute was fully distended, the descent of Baldwin became more gradual, and the sight of his coolness elicited a burst of applause from the multitudes looking on. Baldwin alighted in safety; and then had to endure the discomfort of heroworship as he proceeded through the thick crowd to the Palace, to be cheered anew when he appeared on the stage with his partner, Mr. Farini. The Saturday evening entertainment was crowned by a vivid firework pageant, the "Fall of Pompeii."

Returning to town, no one seeing the vehicular bustle of the western end of the Strand about eleven o'clock would think the dead season had set in for the theatres. The Lyceum, Gaiety, Strand, Adelphi, and Terry's bills of fares, however, draw many playgoers Strandwards. Though the Vaudeville has closed for a few weeks, the Royalty has been reopened by Mr. Lionel Brough with the laughter-moving comedy of "The Paper Chase," in which he is himself so well fitted with a humorous part. Yet another new farcical comedy, "Uncles and Aunts," has taken the place of "Arabian Nights" at the Comedy, and shall be noticed next week. The Avenue reopens with comedy and burlesque: "Gladys" and "Don Juan, Junior." Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree has returned to conduct the final rehearsals of the drama of "Captain Swift," presently to take its place in the evening bill of the Haymarket, very strongly cast

THE YOUNG POETS.

There are no young poets.

There are none whom our eyes expectantly watch as the "coming men" of poetry, who have given promise of great things, to whose song the young men listen, turning away from the song of their elders. There is not now, I believe, one singer under thirty who makes his older critics excessively angry; and this is a fatal sign. Listen as we may, what voices of the poets do we hear now-a-days? From his solitude Tennyson speaks now and again to tell us of all that is gone by—

The fires of youth, the follies, furies, curses, passionate tears, Gone like fires and floods and earthquakes of the planet's dawning years: Fires that shook me once, but now to silent ashes fall'n away, Cold upon the dead volcano sleeps the gleam of dying day.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES: ON THE LOOK-OUT-H.M.S. NORTHUMBERLAND. SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Browning, too, has his yearly or bi-yearly volume of verse; but alack! I fear that nobody marks him—except, of course. the Browning Society, whom I take to be people of much leisure. Morris, no more the idle singer of an empty day, has turned preacher, and addresses himself to a wholly new congregation. Swinburne—we ask where is Swinburne, and the very echo is silent; and if the voice of another, who might have sung sweetly—Buchanan—is heard at all, it is not heard in song.

in song.

The rest is silence. One hears, I believe, of no new school arising, to follow the Tennysonian, which has lived, or the Swinburnian—which has not. Across the Atlantic there comes indeed a voice strange, but rudely majestic; but it is the voice of a white-haired man. Walt Whitman must be almost old enough to have stood for the ambitious National Poet in Longfellow's delightful story, Kavanagh; and though that poet was a caricature, Whitman is anything but unlike him.

Otherwise, young America seems as voiceless as young England—gives us, at best, a ballade or so, but not to the purpose. Such a dearth has not been known in English poetry since Blake, a century ago, asked the Muses what they were about, wandering unemployed in "the blue regions of the air, where the melodious winds have birth"; and gently reproached them—

How have you left the ancient love The bards of old enjoyed in you! The languid strings do scarcely move, The sound is forced, the notes are few!

This was written on the very eve of the greatest burst of poetry, I suppose, that the world has ever known or will ever know. Sit omen. Yet one cannot but remember that the earth had then lain fallow for a very long while, and that it has been tilled unceasingly ever since. A real new poet has always had a new style—a style of his own, fresh words in which to exact his every har the poetral burst of styles. which to speak his new thoughts; but such a variety of styles has been used up this century—by Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats, by Byron, and by Tennyson, by Longfellow, and the ultra-modern Browning, Swinburne, and Whitman—that it is hard to imagine that anything new can come yet a while.

A commercial economist—though they are foolish people, these would not dealth say that the present cutturest of old

A commercial economist—though they are foolish people, these—would no doubt say that the present cutturst of old poetry had for a while checked the new. It would be a silly comment, though made upon a most noticeable fact. Never was a more delightful blossoming than that which this year has burdened all the booksellers' shelves with pretty little books in red, or dark grey-green, or creamy white. Never were shopwindows such pleasurable reading as now, when before all of us is spread out our fill of the masterpieces of all times—not in grimy and repulsive Cheap Editions, like school-books, but prettily printed and daintily bound—at no more than a shilling apiece! (Which, indeed, many obliging booksellers of London, of their constitutions of their constitutions of their constitutions.)

of their generosity, reduce to ninepence—what a pocketful of fairy gold for ninepence!)

When I see Chapman's Homer thus attired (and thus priced)—a book in which I have revelled long in imagination; from which splendid extracts loom upon one now and then,

cspecially that concerning the "sea-shouldering whale"; which (for that is the main thing, after all) gave us Keats's sonnet—I declare that I am very nearly in the mind to read it!

Among these little books one has been published lately, to which, I think, many eyes have turned, to see if therein might be found an answer to our question, "Where are the young poets?" It is a volume of Australian verse—the first batch of melodies, I believe, from the Young England over the seas. Hence—from the new continent—a new thing, one hopes, might surely arise. From the strong man who crickets and boats so mightily should come forth sweetness! A delightful, a memorable, little book should this one be.

But I am sorry to say that it is not; one is inclined in one's disappointment to call it a very bad little book. It is difficult not to think that poems of more worth might be found—scarcely is there more than one in the whole book that you would not very willingly let die.

It was no doubt unreasonable to expect one's young poet from so young a land. Early youth is too busy feeding and growing to cultivate a productive imagination—the children that have any poetry live it instead of writing it.

that have any poetry live it instead of writing it.
America was very much older than Australia now is before it had brought forth any literature at all—I mean any literature at all—I mean white America, of course. Of the literature of the olive and copper-coloured people who were murdered, robbed, and driven out by civilised and Christian Europeans I know nothing; I fear it was as inferior to our own as their morals must have been. must have been. So the Australian native,

if he produced poetry, did not preserve it for us; and his white successors have been too busy getting rid of him to celebrate in verse of the undying order his simple virtues

To be sure, there was Mr. Domett, who wrote Ranolf and Amohia, the epic of the Maori: Domett, of whom Browning wrote as MR. THOMSON'S EXPEDITION TO MOROCCO.

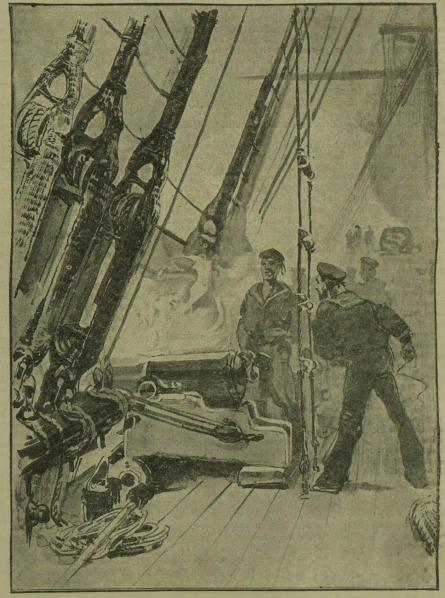
From communications received from Mr. Joseph Thomson, dated from the city of Morocco, July 22, it is evident that he has been able to accomplish even more than might have been expected of him under the circumstances. He writes in the highest spirits and with evident satisfaction at the results which he has so far attained; for it should be remembered that much of the country through which he has had to pass is in a state of rebellion, and the local authorities have done more to hinder them to halp him.

that much of the country through which he has had to pass is in a state of rebellion, and the local authorities have done more to hinder than to help him.

Mr. Thomson sailed from Tangier to Casablanca, and thence travelled overland to Mogador. After three weeks' preparation there he made his final start, and, as he states, soon discovered that the greatest danger to his success would not be the mountaineers nor even the opposition of the Government officials, but the half-dozen men who formed the personnel of his small party. Mr. Thomson's past experience in Africa enabled him to deal effectively with this difficulty, and, although he has evidently been more or less troubled during the whole of his journey in this respect, he has, as in the past, been able to conquer all difficulties. He was fortunate enough to meet with a Jew of Demnat who spoke remarkably good English, and who has evidently been of great assistance to Mr. Thomson. By a series of surprises and cleverly planned excursions he has been able to enter the mountain fastnesses of Morocco, and do more than any previous traveller has done. From Demnat he made two extremely interesting trips into the lower ranges, visiting some remarkable caves and equally remarkable ruins, and one of the most wonderful natural bridge-aqueducts in the world. Geologically and geographically these trips are alike important. This was followed by what may be called a grand coup de force—a dart across the main axis of the Atlas to the district of Tilhuit, which lies in the basin of the Draa. Here he spent a very delightful ten days, though virtually a prisoner. As the tribes further west on the southern slope were in revolt, Mr. Thomson was compelled to return to the northern plains.

Starting once more, he crossed the mountains by a pass a northern plains.

Starting once more, he crossed the mountains by a pass a little south of Jebel Tizah, ascended by Hooker, and reached Gindafy safely. He was able to make a trip up a wonderful canon, which he declares rivals those of America for depth and grandeur, and ascended a mountain, where he and his party was confined to their tents until it suited them to go head to and grandeur, and ascended a mountain, where he and his party were confined to their tents until it suited them to go back to their starting-point. Here, unfortunately, Mr. Thomson's young companion, Mr. Crichton Browne, was stung by a scorpion, and they were compelled to return, happily by a new route. Though laid up for a period, fortunately, in time, Mr. Crichton Browne recovered. From his previous starting-point Mr. Thomson scored another great triumph. He crossed the mountains once more, and ascended with no small danger and difficulty the highest peak of the Atlas range north of Amsiviz, a height of 12,500 ft.—the highest peak by 1500 ft. ever attained. This he describes as the most interesting of all his trips, and he enjoyed



THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES: A FOG-FIRING SIGNAL GUNS. SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

"Waring." Longfellow spoke highly of Ranolf and Amohia; for which reason the reader of "Australian Ballads" can but think that the Maori Iliad is not to be judged in extracts, or that the extracts are not well extracted. They do not strike one as—shall we say, epoch-making? epoch-making?
As it is, a lady who signs herself "Austral" (Mrs. J. G. Wilson) would seem to be by a good deal the sweetest of the

singers of her native land: among whom there is certainly an undue proportion of mocking-birds. There is a great charm for English readers in her descriptions of the new home of Englishmen half a world away. This is of Spring in New Zealand:—

We rode in the shadowy place of

We rode in the shadow, place pines,
The wind went whispering here and there
Like whispers in a house of prayer.
The sunshine stole in narrow lines,
And sweet was the resinous atmosphere.
The shrill cleada, far and near,
Piped on his high exultant third.
"Summer! Summer!" he seems

"Summer!" he seems to say—
"Summer!" He knows no other word,
But trills on it the livelong day;
The little hawker of the green.
Who calls his wares through all the solemn forest scene.

But, if again one asks the question, "Where are the young poets?" Echo only sends back the query from Greater Britain, as from Paternoster-row—"Poets?" And one has to turn to Chaucer or to Tennyson, and console oneself with the reflection that needs are ever young. reflection that poets are ever young.

Mr. L. N. Peregrine, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple and South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed District Commissioner of the Gold Coast.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by an influential meeting at Stafford, on Aug. 18, urging the National Rifle Association to adopt Cannock Chase as the New Wimbledon, and enumerating the various advantages of that site. The claims of the Staines site for the New Wimbledon have been formally brought before the council of the National Rifle Association by the local board of the district.

it thoroughly, though he had to sleep on the ground, and was glad to make a meal on walnuts. On his return, Mr. Thomson deemed it advisable to go into the town of Morocco to recruit and wait the arrival of further supplies from the coast.

The forty-first annual exhibition in connection with the The forty-first annual exhibition in connection with the Staffordshire Agricultural Society began on Aug. 21 in fields adjoining the Derby Turn, Burton-on-Trent, under most favourable auspices. Prizes amounting to £1600 were offered, including special prizes, value £138, for horses and stock the property of tenant-farmers residing within the society's limits, and £72 special prizes for horses and stock the property of tenant-farmers within the limits of the Meynell and North Staffordshire Hunts

FOR FAITH AND FREEDOM.*

BY WALTER BESANT,

AUTHOR OF "DOROTHY FORSTER," "CHILDREN OF GIBEON,"
"THE REVOLT OF MAN," "KATHARINE REGINA," ETC.

CHAPTER XV. A NIGHT AND MORNING.



I read of men possessed by some Spirit—that is to say, compelled to go hither and thither where, but for the Spirit, they would not go, and to say things which they would not otherwise have said— I think of our mid-night ride to Lyme,

and of my father there, and of the three weeks madness which followed: It was some Spirit-whether of good or evil, I cannot say, and I dare not so much as to ques-tion—which seized him. That he hurried away to join the Duke on the first news of his landing, without counting the cost or weighing the chances, is easy to be understood. Like Humphrey, he was led by his knowledge of the great numbers

by his knowledge of the great numbers who hated the Catholic religion to believe that they, like himself, would rise with one accord. He also remembered the successful rebellion against the first Charles, and expected nothing less than a repetition of that success. This, I know, was what the exiles in Holland thought and believed. The Duke, they said, was the darling of the people; he was the Protestant champion: who would not press forward when he should draw the sword? But what other man—what man in his sober senses would have dragged his wife and daughter with him to the godless riot of a camp? Perhaps he wanted them to share his triumph, to listen while he moved the soldiers, as that ancient hermit Peter moved the people to the Holy Wars? But I know not. He said that I was to be, like Jephthah's daughter, consecrated to the Cause of the Lord; and what he meant by that I never understood.

He was so eager to start upon the journey that he would not wait a moment. The horses must be saddled; we must mount and away. Mark that they were Sir Christopher's horses which we borrowed; this also was noted afterwards for the ruin of that good old man, with other particulars; as that Monmouth's Declaration was found in the house (Barnaby brought it); one of Monmouth's Captains, Barnaby Eykin by name, had ridden from Lyme to Bradford in order to see him; he was a friend of the preacher Dr. Eykin; he was grandfather to one of the rebels and grand-uncle to another; with many ne was a friend of the preacher Dr. Eykin; he was grandfather to one of the rebels and grand-uncle to another; with many other things. But these were enough.

"Surely; surely, friend," said Sir Christopher, "thou wilt not take wife and daughter? They cannot help the Cause; they have no place in a camp?"

"Young men and maidens: one with another. Quick! we waste the time."

"And to ride all night? Consider

"Young, men and maidens: one with another. Quick! we waste the time."

"And to ride all night? Consider, man—all night long!"

"What is a night? They will have all eternity for rest."

"He hath set his heart upon it," said my mother. "Let us go—a night's weariness will not do much harm. Let us go, Sir Christopher, without further parley."

"Go then, in the name of God," said the old man. "Child, give me a kiss." He took me in his arms and kissed me on the forehead. "Thou art, then," he said tenderly, "devoted to the Protestant Cause. Why, thou art already promised to a Protestant since this morning: forget not that promise, child. Humphrey and Barnaby will protect thee—and"——

"Sir," cried Robin quickly, "by your leave, I alone have the right to go with her and to protect her."

"Nay, Robin," I said, "stay here until Sir Christopher himself bids thee go. That will perhaps be very soon. Remember thy promise. We did not know, Robin, an hour ago, that the promise would be claimed so soon. Robin"—for he murmured—"I charge thee, remain at home until"—

"I promise thee, Sweetheart." But he hung his head and looked ashamed.

"I promise thee, Sweetheart." But he hung his head and looked ashamed.

Sir Christopher, holding my hand, stepped forth upon the grass and looked upwards into the clear sky, where in the transparent twilight we could see a few stars twinkling.

"This, friend Eykin—this, Humphrey,"he said, gravely, "is a solemn night for all. No more fateful night hath ever fallen upon any of us; no! not that day when I joined Hampden's new regiment and followed with the army of Lord Essex. Granted that we have a righteous cause, we know not that our leader hath in him the root of the matter. To rise against the King is a most weighty matter—fatal if it fail, a dangerous precedent if it succeed. Civil war is, of all wars, the most grievous; to fight under a leader who doth not live after the Laws of God is, methinks, most dangerous. The Duke hath lit a torch which will spread flames everywhere"—

"It is the voice of the Lord which calleth us!" my father interrupted. "To-morrow I shall speak again to God's Elect."

"Sir," said Humphrey, very seriously, "I pray you think not that this enterprise hath been rashly entered upon, nor that we depend upon the judgment of the Duke alone. It is, most unhappily, true that his life is sinful, and so is that of Lord Grey, who hath deserted his own lawful wife for her sister. But those who have pushed on the enterprise consider that the Duke is, at least, a true Protestant. They have, moreover, received solid assurances of support from every quarter. You have been kept in the dark from the beginning at my own earnest request, because, though I knew ful lwell your opinion. I would not trouble your peace or endanger your person.

earnest request, because, though I knew ful lwell your opinion, armest request, because, though I knew ful lwell your opinion, I would not trouble your peace or endanger your person. Suffer us, then, to depart, and, for yourself, do nothing; and keep—oh! Sir, I entreat you—keep Robin at home until our success leaves no room for doubt."

"Go, then, go," said Sir Christopher; "I have grievous misgivings that all is not well. But go, and Heaven bless the Cause!"

Robin kissed me, whispering that he would follow, and that before many days; and so we mounted and rode forth. In such hot haste did we depart that we took with us no change of raiment or any provision for the journey at all, save that Barnaby, who, as I afterwards found, never forgot the provisions, found time to get together a small parcel of bread and meat, and a flask of Canary, with which to refresh our spirits later on. We even rode away without any money.

My father rode one horse and my mother sat behind him; then I followed Barnaby marching mentally beside me and

then I followed, Barnaby marching manfully beside me, and

Humphrey rode last. The ways are rough, so that those who ride, even by daylight, go but slowly; and we, riding between high hedges, went much too slowly for my father, who, if he spoke at all, cried out impatiently, "Quicker! Quicker! we lose the time."

He sat bending over the horse's head, with rounded shoulders, his feet sticking out on either side, his long white hair and his ragged cassock floating in the wind. In his left hand he carried his Bible as a soldier carries his sword; on his head he wore the black silk cap in which he daily sat at work.

He was praying and meditating; he was preparing the sermon which he would deliver in the morning.

Barnaby plodded on beside me: night or day made no difference to him. He slept when he could, and worked when he must. Sailors keep their watch day and night without any difference.

difference.

"It was Sir Christopher that I came after," he told me presently. "Mr. Dare—who hath since been killed by Mr. Fletcher—told the Duke that if Sir Christopher Challis would Fletcher—told the Duke that if Sir Christopher Challis would only come into camp, old as he is, the country gentlemen of his opinions would follow to a man, so respected is he. Well, he will not. But we have his grandnephew, Humphrey; and, if I mistake not, we shall have his grandson—if kisses mean anything. So Robin is thy Sweetheart, Sister: thou art a lucky girl. And we shall have Dad to preach to us. Well, I know not what will happen, but some will be knocked o' the head, and if Dad goes in the way of knocks—But whatever happens, he will get his tongue again—and so he will be happy."

"As for preaching," he went on, speaking with due pauses, because there was no hurry in these dark lanes, and he was never one of those whose words flow easily, "if he thinks to preach daily, as they say was done in Cromwell's time, I doubt if he will find many to listen, for by the look of the fellows who are crowding into camp they will love the clinking of the can better than the division of the

the look of the fellows who are crowding into camp they will love the clinking of the can better than the division of the text. But if he cause his friends to join he will be welcomed; and for devoting his wife and daughter to the Cause, that, Sister, with submission, is rank nonsense, and the sooner you get out of the camp, if you must go there, the better. Women aboard ship are bad enough, but in camp they are the very devil."

"Barnaby, speak not lightly of the Evil One."

"Where shall we bestow you when the fighting comes? Well, it shall be in some safe place."

"Oh, Barnaby! will there be fighting?"

"Good lack, child! what else will there be?"

"As the walls of Jericho fell down at the blast of the trumpet so the King's armies will be dispersed at the approach of the Lord's soldiers."

"That was a vast long time ago, Sister. There is now no such

"That was a vast long time ago, Sister. There is now no such trumpet-work employed in war, and no priests on the march; but plenty of fighting to be done before anything is accomplished. But have no fear. The country is rising. They are sick at heart already of a Popish King. I say not that it will be easy work; but it can be done, and it will be done, before we all sit down again."

"And what will happen when it is done?"
"Truly, I know not. When one King is sent a-packing they
must needs put up another, I suppose. My father shall have the biggest church in the country to preach in; Humphrey shall be made physician to the new King—nothing less; you shall marry Robin, and he shall be made a Duke or a Lord at least; and I shall have command of the biggest ship in the King's navy, and go to fight the Spaniards, or to trade for negroes on the Guinea Coast."

"But suppose the Duke should be defeated?"
"Well, Sister, if he is defeated it will go hard with all of
Those who are caught will be stabbed with a Bridport us. Those who are caught will be stabbed with a Bridport dagger, as they say. Ask not such a question; as well ask a sailor what will happen to him if his ship is cast away. Some may escape in boats and some by swimming, and some are drowned, and some are cast upon savage shores. Every man must take his chance. Never again ask such a question. Nevertheless, I fear my father will get his neck as far in the noose as I myself. But remember, Sister Alice, do you and my mother keep sayar. Let others carry on the rebellion, do mother keep snug. Let others carry on the rebellior, do you keep snug. For, d'ye see, a man takes his chance, and if there should happen (as there may) a defeat and the rout of these country lads, I could e'en scud by myself before the gale and maybe get to a seaport and so aboard and away while the chase was hot. But for a woman! Keen snug, I say. the chase was hot. But for a woman! Keep snug, I say, therefore."

The night, happily, was clear and fine. A slight breeze was blowing from the north-west, which made one shiver, yet it was not too cold. I heard the screech-owl once or twice, which caused me to tremble more than the cold. The road, when we left the highway, which is not often mended in these parts, became a narrow lane full of holes and deep ruts, or else a track across open country. But Barnaby knew the way.

It was about ten of the clock when we began our journey, and it was six in the morning when we finished it. I suppose there are few women who can boast of having taken so long a ride and in the night. Yet, strange to say, I felt no desire to sleep; nor was I wearied with the jogging of the horse, but was sustained by something of the spirit of my father. A wonderful thing it seemed to me that a simple country maid, such as myself, should help in putting down the Catholic King; women there have been who have played great parts in history—Jael, Deborah, Judith, and Esther, for example; but that I should be called (since then I have discovered that I was not called), this, indeed, seemed truly wonderful. Then I was going forth to witness the array of a gallant army about to fight for freedom and for religion, just as they were arrayed forty years before, when Sir Christopher was a young man and rode among them. It was about ten of the clock when we began our journey, and rode among them.

My brother, this stout Barnaby, was one of them; my father was one of them; Humphrey was one of them; and in ather was one of them; Humphrey was one of them; and in a little while I was very sure (because Robin would feel no peace of mind if I was with the insurgents and he was still at home) my lover would be with them too. And I pictured to myself a holy and serious camp, filled with godly sober soldiers listening to sermons and reading the Bible, going forth to battle with hymns upon their lips; and withal so valiant that at their very first onset the battellone of the King forth to battle with hymns upon their lips; and withal so valiant that at their very first onset the battalions of the King would be shattered. Alas! anyone may guess the foolish thoughts of a girl who had no knowledge of the world nor any experience. Yet all my life I had been taught that Resistance was at times a sacred duty, and that the Divine Right of the (so-called) Lord's Anointed was a vain superstition. So far, therefore, was I better prepared than most women for the work in head.

When we rode through Sherborne all the folk were a-bed the streets were empty. From Sherborne our way lay When we rode through Sherborne and the folk were a standard the streets were empty. From Sherborne our way lay through Yetminster and Evershott to Beaminster, where we watered and rested the horses, and took some of Barnaby's provisions. The country through which we rede was full of memories of the last great war. The castle of Sherborne was twice besieged; once by Lord Bedford, when the Marquis of Hertford held it for the King. That siege was raised; but it was afterwards taken by Fairfax, with its garrison of six hundred soldiers, and was then destroyed, so that it is now a

heap of ruins; and as for Beaminster, the town hath never recovered from the great fire when Prince Maurice held it, and it is still half in ruins, though the ivy hath grown over the blackened walls of the burned houses. The last great war, of which I had heard so much! And now, perhaps, we were about to begin another.

It was two o'clock in the morning when we dismounted at Beaminster. My mother sat down upon a bench and fell instantly asleep. My father walked up and down impatiently, as grudging every minute. Barnaby, for his part, made a leisurely and comfortable meal, eating his bread and meat—of which I had some—and drinking his Canary with relish, as if we were on a journey of pleasure and there was plenty of time for leisurely feeding. Presently he arose with a sigh (the food and wine being all gone), and said that the horses, being now rested, we might proceed. So he lifted my mother into her seat and we went on with the journey, the day now breaking.

The way, I say, was never tedious to me, for I was sustained by the novelty and the strangeness of the thing. Although I had a thousand things to ask Barnaby, it must be confessed that for one who had travelled so far he had marvellous little to tell. I daresay that the deck and cabins of a ship are much the same whether she be on the Spanish Main or in the Beited Chernel and spilors even in part are never to the state of the stat that for one who had travelled so far he had marvellous little to tell. I daresay that the deck and cabins of a ship are much the same whether she be on the Spanish Main or in the Bristol Channel, and sailors, even in port, are never an observant race, except of weather and so forth. It was strange, however, only to look upon him and to mark how stout a man he was grown and how strong, and yet how he still spoke like the old Barnaby, so good-natured and so dull with his book, who was daily flogged for his Latin grammar, and bore no malice, but prepared himself to enjoy the present when the flogging was over, and not to anticipate the certain repetition of the flogging on the morrow. He spoke in the same slow way, as if speech were a thing too precious to be poured out quickly; and there was always sense in what he said (Barnaby was only stupid in the matter of syntax), though he gave me not such answers as I could have wished. However, he confessed, little by little, something of his history and adventures. When he ran away, it was, as we thought, to the port of Bristol, where he presently found a berth as cabin-boy on board a West Indiaman. In this truly enviable post—every-body on board has a cuff or a kick or a rope's-end for the boy—he continued for some time. "But," said Barnaby, "you are not to think that the rope's-end was half so bad as my father's rod; nor the captain's oath so bad as my father's rebuke; nor the rough work and hard fare so bad as the Latin syntax." Being so strong, and a hearty, willing lad to boot, he was quickly promoted to be an able seaman, when there were no more rope's-endings for him. Then, having an ambition above his station, and not liking his rude and ignorant companions of the fo'k's le (which is the fore-part of a ship, where the common sailors sleep and eat), and being so fortunate as to win the good graces of the supercargo first and of the captain next, he applied his leisure time (when he had any leisure) to the method of 'taking observations, of calculating longitudes fully made are some men that whatever they see they are in no way moved.

I say, then, that Barnaby answered my questions, as we I say, then, that Barnaby answered my questions, as we rode along, briefly, and as if such matters troubled him not. When I asked him, for example, how the poor miserable slaves liked being captured and sold and put on board ship crowded together for so long a voyage, Barnaby replied that he did not know, his business being to buy them and carry them across the water, and if they rebelled on board ship to shoot them down or flog them; and when they got to Jamaica to sell them: where, if they would not work, they would be flogged until they came to a better mind. If a man was born a negro, what else, he asked, could he expect?

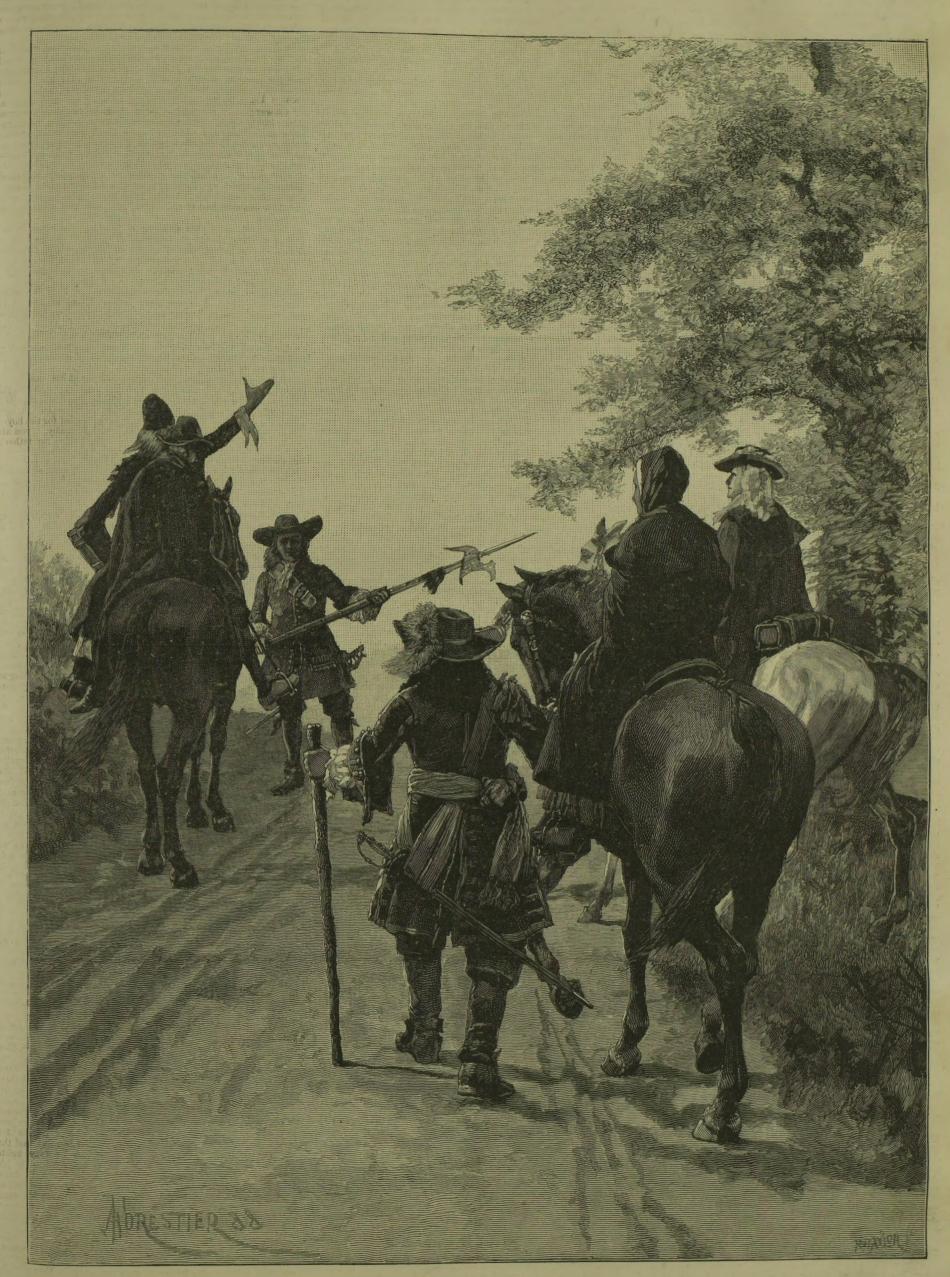
There was one question which I greatly desired to ask him, but dared not. It concerned the welfare of his soul. Presently, however, Barnaby answered that question before I put it.

I put it.
"Sister," he said, "my mother's constant affliction con-"Sister," he said, "my mother's constant affliction con-cerning me, before I ran away, was as to the salvation of my soul. And truly, that formerly seemed to me so difficult a thing to compass (like navigation to an unknown port over an unknown sea set everywhere with hidden rocks and liable to sudden gusts) that I could not understand how a plain man could ever succeed in it. Wherefore it comforted me mightily after I got succeed in it. Wherefore it comforted me mightly after I got to sea to learn on good authority that there is another way, which, compared with my father's, is light and easy. In short, sister, though he knows it not, there is one religion for landsfolk and another for sailor-folk. A sailor (everybody knows) cannot get so much as a sail bent without cursing and swearing this which is descripted wicked ashers counts for cannot get so much as a sail bent without cursing and swearing—this, which is desperately wicked ashore, counts for nothing at all afloat: and so with many other things; and the long and the short of it is that if a sailor does his duty; fights his ship like a man, is true to his owners and faithful to his messmates, it matters not one straw whether he hath daily sworn great oaths, drunk himself (whenever he went ashore) as helpless as a log, and kissed a pretty girl whenever his good luck gave him the chance—which does, indeed, seldom come to most sailors?"—he added this with a deep sigh—"I say, sister, that for such a sailor, when his ship goes down with him, or when he gets a grapeshot through his vitals, or when he dies of fever, as happens often enough in the hot climates, there is no question as to the safety of his soul, but he goes straight to heaven. What he is ordered to do when he gets there," said Barnaby, "I cannot say; but it will be something, I doubt not, that a sailor will like to do. No catechism or Latin syntax. Wherefore, Sister, you can set my mother's heart—poor soul!— Wherefore, Sister, you can set my mother's heart—poor soul!—quite at rest on this important matter. You can tell her that you have conversed with me, and that I have that very same inward assurance of which my father speaks so much and at And beg her to ask me no questions upon the matter."

"Well, Bainaby; but art thou sure"—

"It is a heavenly comfort," he replied, before I had time

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DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

As we drew near Bridgert, there stood a man in the road armed with a halbert.

"FOR FAITH AND FREEDOM."—BY WALTER BESANT.

to finish, "to have such an assurance. For why? that hath it doth never more trouble himself about what shall happen to him after he is dead. Therefore he goes about his duty with an easy mind; and so, Sister, no more upon this

duty with an easy mind; and so, Sister, no more upon this head, if you love me and desire peace of mind for my mother."

So nothing more was said upon that subject then or afterwards. A sailor to be exempted by right of his calling from the religion of the landsman! 'Tis a strange and dangerous doctrine. But if all sailors believe it, yet how can it be? This question, I confess, is too high for me. And as for my mother, I gave her Barnaby's message, begging her at the same time not to question him further. And she sighed, but obeyed.

Presently Barnaby asked me if we had any money.

I had none, and I knew that my mother could have but little. Of course, my father never had any. I doubt if he had

I had none, and I knew that my mother could have but little. Of course, my father never had any. I doubt if he had possessed a single penny since his ejection.

"Well," said Barnaby, "I thought to give my money to mother. But I now perceive that if she has it she will give it to Dad; and if he has it, he will give it all to the Duke for the Cause—wherefore, Sister, do you take it and keep it, not for me, but to be expended as seemeth you best." He lugged out of his pocket a heavy bag. "Here is all the money I have saved in ten years. Nay—I am not as some sailors, one that cannot keep a penny in purse, but must needs fling all away. Here are two hundred and fifty gold pieces. Take them, Alice. Hang the bag round thy neck, and never part with it, day or night. And say nothing about the money either to mother or to Dad, for he will assuredly do with it as I have said. A time may come when thou wilt want it."

Two hundred and fifty gold pieces! Was it possible that Barnaby could be so rich? I took the bag and hung it round my waist—not my neck—by the string which he had tiel above the neck, and, as it was covered by my mantle, nobody ever suspected that I had this treasure. In the end, as you shall hear, it seemed to be useful.

It was now broad daylight, and the sun was up. As we

It was now broad daylight, and the sun was up. As we drew near Bridport there stood a man in the road armed with

"Whither go ye, good people?" he asked. "What is

"Wither go ye, good people?" he asked. "What is your business?"
"Friend," said Barnaby, flourishing his oaken staff, "we ride upon our own business. Stand aside, or thou mayest henceforth have no more business to do upon this earth!"
"Ride on then—ride on," he replied, standing aside with great meckness. This was one of the guards whom they posted everywhere upon the roads in order to stop the people who were flocking to the camp. In this way many were sent back, and

flocking to the camp. In this way many were sent back, and many were arrested on their way to join Monmouth.

Now, as we drew near to Bridport, the time being about four o'clock, we heard the firing of guns and a great shouting.

"They have begun the fighting," said Barnaby. "I knew

It would not be long a-coming."

It was, in fact, the first engagement, when the Dorsetshire Militia were driven out of Bridport by the Duke's troops, and there would have been a signal victory at the very outset but for the cowardice of Lord Grey, who ran away with the

Well, it was a strange and a wonderful thing to think that close at hand were men killing each other on the Sabbath; yea, and some lying wounded on the roads; and that civil

yea, and some lying wounded on the roads; and that civil war had again begun.

"Let us push on," said Humphrey, "out of the way of these troops. They are but country lads all of them. If they retreat, they will run; and if they run, they will be seized with a panic, and will run all the way back to Lyme trampling on everything that is in the road."

This was sound advice, which we followed, taking an upper track which brought us into the high road a mile or so nearer Charmouth.

Charmouth.

I do not think there can be anywhere a finer road than that which runs from Charmouth to Lyme. It runneth over high hills sometimes above the sea which rolls far below, and high hills sometimes above the sea which rolls far below, and sometimes above a great level inland plain, the name of which I have forgotten. The highest of the hills is called Golden Cap; the reason why was plainly shown this morning when the sky was clear and the sun was shining from the south-east full upon this tall pico. When we got into this road we found it full of young fellows, lusty and well conditioned, all marching, running, walking, shouting, and singing on their way to join Monmouth. Some were adorned with flowers, some wore the blue favour of the Duke, some had cockades in their hats, and some again were armed with musket or with sword; some carried pikes, some knives tied on to long poles, some had nothing but thick cudgels, which they brandished valiantly. At sight of these brave fellows my father lifted his head and waved his hand, crying "A Monmouth! a Monmouth! Follow me, brave lads!" just as if he had been a captain encouraging his men to charge. his men to charge.

The church of Lyme standeth high upon the cliff which faces The church of Lyme standeth high upon the cliff which faces the sea: it is on the eastern side of the town, and before you get to the church, on the way from Charmouth, there is a broad field also on the edge of the cliff. It was this field that was the first camp of Monmouth's men. There were no tents for the men to lie in, but there were waggons filled, I suppose, with munitions of war: there were booths where things were sold, such as hot sansages fried over a charcoal fire, fried fish, lobsters and periwinkles, cold bacon and pork, bread, cheese, and such like, and barrels of beer and cider on wooden trestles. The men were haggling for the food and drink, and already and such like, and barrels of beer and cider on wooden trestles. The men were haggling for the food and drink, and already one or two seemed fuddled. Some were exercising in the use of arms; some were dancing, and some singing. And no thought or respect paid at all to the Sabbath. Oh! was this the pious and godly camp which I had expected?

"Sister," said Barnaby, "this is a godly and religious place to which the wisdom of Dad hath brought thee. Perhaps he meaneth thee to lie in the open like the lads."

"Where is the Duke?" asked my father, looking wrathfully at these revellers and Sabbath-breakers.

fully at these revellers and Sabbath-breakers.
"The Duke lies at the George Inn," said Barnaby. "I will show the way."

In the blue parlour of the George the Duke was at that time holding a council. There were different reports as to the Bridport affair. Already it was said that Lord Grey was unfit to lead the horse, having been the first to run away; and some said that the Militia were driven out of the town in a panic, and some that they made a stand and that our men had fled. I know not what was the truth, and now it matters little, except that the first action of our men brought them little honour. When the council was finished, the Duke sent word that he would receive Dr. Challis (that was Humphrey) and Dr. Comfort Eykin.

So they were introduced to the presence of his Grace, and first my father—as Humphrey told me—fell into a kind of ecstacy, praising God for the landing of the Duke, and fore-telling such speedy victory as would lay the enemies of the country at his feet. He then drew forth a roll of paper in which he had seet. which he had set down, for the information of the Duke, the estimated number of the disaffected in every town of the south and west of England, with the names of such as could be trusted not only to risk their own bodies and estates in the Cause but would stir up and encourage their friends. There

were so many on these lists that the Duke's eyes brightened as

were so many on these lists that he read them.

"Sir," he said, "if these reports can be depended upon we are indeed made men. What is your opinion, Dr. Challis?"

"My opinion, Sir, is that these are the names of friends and well-wishers; if they see your Grace well supported at the outset they will flock in; if not, many of them will stand aloof."

stand aloof."
"Will Sir Christopher join me?" asked the Duke.

"Will Sir Christopher join me?" asked the Duke.
"No, Sir; he is now seventy-five years of age."
The Duke turned away. Presently he returned to the lists and asked many more questions.
"Sir," said my father, at length, "I have given you the names of all that I know who are well affected to the Protestant cause; they are those who have remained faithful to the ejected Ministers. Many a time have I secretly preached to them. One thing is wanting: the assurance that your Grace will bestow upon us liberty of conscience and freedom of worship. Else will not one of them move hand or foot."
"Why," said the Duke, "for what other purpose am I come? Assure them, good friend, assure them in my name; make the most solemn pledge that is in your power and in mine."

'In that case, Sir," said my father, "I will at once write "In that case, Sir," said my lather, "I will at once write letters with my own hand to the brethren everywhere. There are many honest country lads who will carry the letters by ways where they are not likely to be arrested and searched. And now, Sir, I pray your leave to preach to these your soldiers. They are at present drinking, swearing, and breaking the Sabbath. The campaign which should be begun with prayer and humiliation for the sins of the country hath been begun with many deadly sins with merriment, and with

prayer and humiliation for the sins of the country hath been begun with many deadly sins, with merriment, and with fooling. Suffer me, then, to preach to them."

"Preach, by all means," said the Duke. "You shall have the parish church. I fear, Sir, that my business will not suffer me to have the edification of your sermon, but I hope that it will tend to the soberness and earnestness of my men. Forgive them, Sir, for their lightness of heart. They are for the most part young. Encourage them by promises rather than by rebuke. And so, Sir, for this occasion, farewell!"

In this way my father obtained the wish of his heart, and preached once more in a church before the people who were the young soldiers of Monmouth's army.

I did not hear that sermon, because I was asleep. It was in tones of thunder that my father preached to them. He spoke of the old war, and the brave deeds that their fathers had done under Cromwell: theirs was the victory. Now, as

spoke of the old war, and the brave deeds that their fathers had done under Cromwell: theirs was the victory. Now, as then, the victory should be theirs, if they carried the spirit of faithfulness into battle. He warned them of their sins, sparing mone; and, in the end, he concluded with such a denunciation of the King as made all who heard it, and had been taught to regard the King's Majesty as sacred, open their mouths and gape upon each other; for then, for the first time, they truly understood what it was that they were engaged to do.

While my father waited to see the Duke, Barnaby went about looking for a lodging. The town is small, and the houses were all filled, but he presently found a cottage (call it rather a hut) on the shore beside the Cobb, where, on promise of an extravagant payment, the fisherman's wife consented to give up her bed to my mother and myself. Before the bargain was concluded, I had laid myself down upon it and was sound asleep.

So I slept the whole day; though outside there was such a trampling on the beach, such a landing of stores and creaking of chains as might have awakened the seven sleepers. But

me nothing could awaken.

In the evening I woke up refreshed. My mother was already awake, but for weariness could not move out of her chair. The good woman of the cottage, a kindly soul, brought me rough food of some kind with a drink of water—the army had drunk up all the milk, eaten all the cheese, the butter, the eggs, and the pork, beef, and mutton in the place. And then Humphrey came and asked if I would go with him into the town to see the soldiers. So I went, and glad I was to see the sight. But,

Lord! to think that it was the Sabbath evening! For the main street of Lyme was full of men, swaggering with long swords at their sides and some with spears—feathers in their hats and pistols stuck in their bolts, all were talking loud, as I am told is the custom in a camp of soldiers. Outside the George there was a barrel on a stand, and vendors and drawers ran about with cans, fetching and carrying the liquor for which the men continually called. Then at the door of the George there appeared the Duke himself with his following of gentlemen. All rose and huzzaed while the Duke came down the steps and turned towards the camp outside the town.

I saw his face very well as he passed. Indeed, I saw him many times afterwards, but I declare that my heart sank when first I gazed upon him as he stood upon the steps of the George Inn. For on his face, plain to read, was the sadness of coming ruin. I say I knew from that moment what would be his end. Nay, I am no prophetes, nor am I a witch to know beforehand the counsels of the Almighty; yet the Lord hath permitted by certain signs the future to become apparent to those who know how to read them. In the Duke of Monmouth the signs were a restless and uneasy eye, an air of preoccupation, a trembling mouth, and a hesitating manner. There was in him nothing of the confidence of one who knows that fortune is about to smile upon him. This, I say, was my first thought about the Duke, and the first thought is prophecy.

There sat beside the benches a secretary, or clerk, who

my first thought arout the Puke, and the prophecy.

There sat beside the benches a secretary, or clerk, who took down the names of recruits. The Duke stopped and looked on. A young man in a sober suit of brown, in appearance different from the country lads, was giving in his name.

"Daniel Foe, your Grace," said the clerk, looking up.

"He is from London."

"From London," the Duke repeated. "I have many friends in London. I expect them shortly. Thou art a worthy lad and deservest encouragement." So he passed on his way.

(To be continu d.)

(To be continu d.)

Lord and Lady Hastings will leave England soon for Australia, in the Orient line steamer Austral, on a visit to Lord Carrington at Sydney.

The Special Commission appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Parnell have appointed October 16 for the opening of their inquiry.—The proprietors of the *Times* have taken their first step in defending the action brought against that newspaper by Mr. Parnell in the Scotch Courts, by instructing Edinburgh law-agents to represent them.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Chief Secretary visited the Royal Irish Constabulary Dépôt, Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Aug. 15, and expressed their high admiration of the services rendered by the force to their Queen and country. The Queen has contributed £50 to the Royal Irish Constabulary Fund:

The Drapers' Company have granted £105 towards the £19,000 which is being raised by the committee of which the Duke of Westminster is chairman for the acquisition of the North Woolwich Gardens as a public park for the dreary district near the Victoria and Royal Albert Docks and Beckton Gas Works. This makes the seventh City Company which has contributed to this object. The agreement to purchase the gardens has been signed, but a sum of about £2300 has still to be raised. be raised.

POSTACE FOR FOREIGN PARTS THIS WEEK.

AUGUST 25, 1888.

Subscribers will please to notice that copies of this week's number forwarded abroad must be prepaid according to the following rates:—To Canada, United States of America, and the whole of Europe, Thick Edition, Twopence-halfpenny; Thin Edition, One Penny. To Australia, Brazil. Cape of Good Hope, China (viå United States), Jamaica, Mauritius, and New Zealand, Thick Edition, Threepence; Thin Edition, One Penny. To China (viå Brindisi), India, and Java, Thick Edition, Fourpence-halfpenny; Thin Edition, Three-halfpence.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

D.	D. OF	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES,	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.		HIGH WATER AT				Day
OR			Rises.	Souths	Set .	Rison.	Sets	Before Sunrise. 2 After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		Year.
М.	W.	HISTORICAL NOTES, ETC.		Noon.		Morn.	Aftern.	0 Clock. 5 7	O'Clock. 8 9 10 11 12	Morr.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern	1 car.
-	0	St Ciles Partridge shooting	5 15	M. S.	0 44	11. 11.	H. M.	1 25	AUAUAUATOA	H. M.	H. M.	6 3	6 44	945
1	S	begins.		0 19	6 44	Morn.	4 8	26		9 19	10 3			245
2	3	14th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 16	0 38	6 42	0 40	4 55	27		10 44	11 21	7 28	8 9	246
3	M	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 17	0 58	6 40	1 40	5 35	28		11 53		8 46	9 18	247
4	Tu	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 18	1 17	6 38	2 48	6 10			0 23	0 47	9 48	10 12	248
5	W	Maita captured, 1800	5 20	1 37	6 36	4 1	6 38	29		1 10	1 31	10 35	10 56	249
6	Th	Flight of the King of Naples, 1860	5 22	1 57	6 34	5 19	7 5			1 52	2 11	11 17	11 36	250
7	F	Hannah More died, 1833	5 23	2 17	6 32	6 38	7 30			2 30	2 48	11 55		251
8	S	Nativity of Virgin Mary	5 25	2 38	6 30	7 58	7 53	2	VA MANA	3 8	3 28	0 13	0 33	252
9	3	15th SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY	5 27	2 58	6 28	9 19	8 19	3		3 47	4 8	0 53	1 12	253
10	M	Mungo Park born, 1771	5 28	3 20	6 25	10 40	8 46	4 5		4 30	4 50	1 33	1 55	254
11	Tu	Battle of Delhi, 1803	5 30	3 40	6 23	Aftern.	9 19	5		5 11	5.32	2 15	2 36	255
12	W	O. P. Riots, 1809	5 31	4 1	6 21	1 16	10 0	27		5 56	6 20	2 57	3 21	256
13	TH	Charles J. Fox died, 1806	5 33	4 22	6 19	2 26	10 48	7		6 45	7 14	3 45	4 10	257
14	F	Wellington died, 1852	5 35	4 43	6 17	3 27	11 46	8		7 47	8 25	4 39	5 12	258
15	S	Cairo occupied, 1882	5 36	5 4	6 14	4 17	Morn.	9		9 7	9 54	5 50	6 32	259
16	200	16th Sunday Aft. Trinity	5 38	5 25	6 12	4 56	0 51	10		10 38	11 20	7 19	8 3	260
17	M	Lambert, Bishop	5 39	5. 47	6 9	5 29	2 0	n		11 57	_	8 45	9 22	261
18	Tu	Battle of Alma, 1854	5 40	6 8	6 7	5 56	3 12	12		0 27	0 53	9 52	10 18	262
19	W		5 42	6 29	6 5	6 18	4 23	13		1 16	1 39	10 41	11 4	263
		Battle of Poictiers, 1356		6 50	6 2	6 38	5 33	Ö		1 58	9 16	11 23	11 41	264
20	TH	Siege of Paris began, 1870		7 12		6 57		15		2 33	2 49	11 58	11 41	265
21	F	St. Matthew	5 46		6 0		6 42	16					0 31	263
22	S	Charles Elliot died, 1871	5 48	7 33	5 58	7 18	7 49	17		3 6		0 14		267
23	3	17th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 50	7 53	5 56	7 39	8 54	18		3 38	3 54	0 46	1 3	
24	M	Dean Milman died, 1863	5 51	8 14	5 54	8 1	9 59			4 10	4 25	1 19	1 35	268
25	Tu	Porson died, 1803	5 53	8 35	5 52	8 29	11 4	19		4 40	4 54	1 50	2 5	269
26	W	St. Cyprian	5 55	8 55	5 49	9 2	Aftern.	20		5 9	5 26	2 19	2 34	270
27	TH	Algiers bombarded, 1816	5 57	9 15	5 47	9 40	1 6	21		5 44	6 3	2 51	3 9	271
28	F	Strassburg capitulated, 1870	5 59	9 35	5 45	10 28	2 0	D		6 25	6 51	3 28	3 50	272
29	S	St. Michael. M.chrelmas	6 0	9 55	5 42	11 23	2 48	23		7 19	7 51	4 16	4 44	273
30	3		6 1	10 14	5 39	Morn.	3 31	24		8 30	9 15	5 16	5 55	274

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES FOR SEPTEMBER.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Moos will be near, and to the left of, Saturn during the morning hours of the 4th; she is near both Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 7th; and she is near both Jupiter and Mars during the evening hours of the 11th, being a little to the left of both planets, Mars being farther from the Moon than Jupiter by about 2 deg., and she will be to the right of Saturn on the morning of the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:

New Moon on the 6th at 56 minutes after 4 in the morning.

First Quarter 12th 0 10 10 afternoon.

Full Moon 20th 24 5 morning.

Last Quarter 28th 30 8 8 7

She is nearest the Earth on the 9th, and most distant from it on the 25th.

MERCURY is an evenling star, setting on the 5th at 7h 0m p.m., or 24 minutes after sunset; on the 11th at 6h 49m p.m., or 20 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 16th at 6h 42m p.m., or 30 minutes after sunset; on the 29th at 6h 29m p.m., or 27 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 2.th at 6h 18m

p.m., or 26 minutes after sunset; and on the 30th at 6h 7m p.m., or 23 minutes after sunset. He is near the Moon and Venus on the 7th; is in descending node on the 13th; near Venus again on the 19th; and at greatest distance from the Earth on the 23rd.

Venus sets on the 1st at 7h 17m p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 10th at 6h 58m p.m., or 35 minutes after the Sun sets; on the 19th at 6h 40m p.m., or 35 minutes after sunset; and on the 30th at 6h 20m p.m., or 41 minutes after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 7th.

Mans sets on the 1st at 8h 56m p.m., on the 10th at 8h 34m p.m., on the 20th at 3h 14m p.m., and on the 30th at 7h 58m. p.m. He is near the Moon and Jupiter on the 11th.

JULITER sets on the 1st at 9h 23m p.m., on the 8th at 8h 57m p.m., on the 18th at 8h 21m p.m., and on the 28th at 7h 45m p.m. He is near the Moon and Mars on the 11th.

SATURN rises on the 1st at 2h 46m a.m., on the 9th at 2h 20m a.m., on the 19th at 1h 47m a.m., and on the 29th at 1h 11m a.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th.

MOOR, MOUNTAIN, AND LOCH.

The clearness and briskness of the air gives the pedestrian a feeling of rapt enjoyment and a sense of abnormal vigour which seem to diminish distances—almost to annihilate space—and he strides across the moors for miles without perceptible fatigue. It is true that he has ample opportunities for rest. The day is his own; the moorland lies all before him where to choose; the sky glows with the fine splendour of the summer; while the hot rays of the August sun are tempered by the light breeze which rises, one knows not whence, and blows, one knows not whither. He can halt where and as often as he pleases; and, if he have eyes to see, his halting-places will be numerous. For, as he follows the faint foot-track until it disappears among the purple heather, and then goes forward into what is for him the unknown, the unexplored—the world of mystery and awe—new things of beauty occur at almost every step, and he feels that he must pause to examine them. He starts, perhaps, a blackcock in his home among the stony places; or a ptarmigan mounts which seem to diminish distances - almost to annihilate pause to examine them. He starts, perhaps, a blackcock in his home among the stony places; or a ptarmigan mounts out of the midst of the stunted coppice; or he catches sight, on a far-off hill, of a red-deer, standing alone, expectant, free, and beautiful. Perhaps a hare scurries timidly in front of him; or a peaseweep, with green back and white breast, flutters to and fro, crying dolefully, and betraying, what she is fain to hide, the abiding-place of her young brood. The ringing song that floats in the amber air is that of an aspiring lintie; in yonder clump of brushwood a mavis is pouring out its full heart of melody. Then, as our pilgrim loiters onward with the slow, easy step of a man who is making the most of the happy hours, he comes suddenly upon a brimming pool, cool and translucent, in which the blue heaven is so faithfully mirrored that the gazer feels as if he hovered between two firmaments, one above and which the blue heaven is so faithfully mirrored that the gazer feels as if he hovered between two firmaments, one above and one below, and each of the same deep, soft, sapphire blueness—each with the same warm radiance in its hidden depths. Mayhap he falls in with a little patch of broom, where the yellow blossom still lingers kindly, and he catches the solitary hum of some vagrom bee; or a hollow filled with gorse and bramble; or a bright-green bit of quagmire, ringed round with figurer sward, and edged

with firmer sward, and edged with wild cresses, among which oozes silently an apparently in-exhaustible spring. Such haltexhaustible spring. Such halting-places as these are plentiful "as blackberries"—on the moors.

At length the wayfarer turns from these objects at his feet to survey the panorama that spreads around him; and 't is then that he around him; and the that he becomes conscious of the glory of the moors. For, piled up against the horizon tower the forms of the great mountains, as if to shut out the world beyond and keep it free from the intrusion of the stranger; and there, in the warm noon, rests upon their sides a swathe of luminous mist, through which the water-falls shine like glancing splendours; and the rocky precipices— the haunt and eyric of the eagle— are veiled with manifold-tinted draperies. The sunlight, streaming full upon their rugged, serrated tops, adorns them with spires and pinnacles, and pyramids and minarets of molten gold; while deep shadows and gulfs even of blackness lie in the ravines which break up the mountain-mass into separate and individual heights. It is difficult,

mountain-mass into separate and individual heights. It is difficult, surely, to conceive of a grander spectacle than yonder "rampire" of granite, with all those lights shivering and splintering, like darts from angel-hands, against each projecting ledge and crag; while clouds of silvery vapour roll down towards its steadfast base in the deep, dark, distant waters. But to see it aright you should see it when the full-orbed sun is sinking majestically below the rim of day—when the mountain-summits gleam and glisten with changing shades and hues of purple, emerald, and amethyst—when a soft, mysterious violet steals into every hollow—when serried ranks of burning and glowing clouds gather all around them in a kind of Titanic pomp, unimaginable and indescribable — when the sky reflects upon the heights, and the heights throw back upon the sky, such a combination of ethereal colours as no painter ever dared to dream of—and the fancy, spell-bound by the wonder of the scene, loses itself in strange visions of adamantine palacetowers, and kindling domes of crystal, and cathedral interiors blazing with sacred fires—until, at last, the dazed eye refusing to look further upon a magnificence that appals and almost blinds it, one turns away, awe-struck and shrinking, as Moses may have done from the Presence in the Burning Bush!

One feels as if one had stood for a moment at the gates of heaven, and had had revealed to one the glories of the Infinite! God! how beautiful, how majestic is Thy sunset among the eternal mountains! Is it possible to gaze upon all that vast stretch of light and shadow, of purpling depths of sky, of lonely, awful mountain-peaks scaring far up into the azure spaces, without owning in one's heart of hearts the boundlessness of Thy power, the grandeur of Thy being? Can it be possible among the mountains to disbelieve in the immortality of the spirit which Thou hast given to ma—the spirit that has the gazacity and the power to feel, and know,

Thy work? Can it be possible among the mountains to disbelieve in the immortality of the spirit which Thou hast given to manthe spirit that has the capacity and the power to feel, and know, and comprehend the majesty of the mountains, and the beauty and the marvel of the sunset?

One of the more impression features of the moore is their

One of the most impressive features of the moors is their silence. I have read of the silence of the virgin forests of the Amazons, and of its strange effect upon the traveller; but sure am I that it cannot be more eerie than that of the lonely moors, when the pedestrian is well up into their solitudes, with only the sky and the mountains for his companions, away from the whirr of wings and the hum of insects, and the bell-like note of the red-deer—alone, alone in the deepest, sacredest hush of Nature. One feels afraid to lift up one's voice, lest it should start some weird reverberation or perhaps some awful response: for who knows what uncanny creatures may not haunt this wide heathery waste so seldom trodden by mortal feet? One turns to the mountains—they are silent; or, at least, their voices cannot travel hither. One turns to the sky—it gives no answer; not a bird is near to cheer one with its fluent melodies. The visible carthand heavens are given over to a conspiracy of silence; and the pilgrim presses onward with quickened step, almost One of the most impressive features of the moors is their and the pilgrim presses onward with quickened step, almost

scared by the awesomeness of a soundless world. Such silence

as here prevails is impossible in the sweet pastoral regions of the South, where the air is always full of the plash of streams, or the low of kine, or the hum of villages, or of echoes of the roar of great busy cities. It is impossible, too, among the mountains; for there, even on windless days, the air is astir, and the thunder of the cataracts never ceases. It is impossible in the valleys which open seaward, and drink up into their furthest depths the murmur of the ceaseless tide. But on the moors—in the very heart of the wilderness—one feels a silence that is like that of the grave.

But in time the wayfarer reaches the brink of the moorthe South, where the air is always full of the plash of streams

But in time the wayfarer reaches the brink of the moor-land, and, as the long declivity opens before him, the welcome sound of water breaks upon his ears—welcome? yes, as the sound of water breaks upon his ears—welcome? yes, as the voice of a friend whom, after long absence, you clasp by the hand once more! Almost at his feet a tiny rill issues from a patch of greenest moss. He follows it, and soon the rill marks out clearly its path among the sweet-smelling heather. He follows it, and other rills soon mingle with it, until the rill swells into a stream, and the stream deepens and broadens in its rocky channel. He follows it, and still the channel grows wider and deeper, and the burn laughs aloud, and tumbles joyously over edges of sandstone, and babbles in the shade of bracken and fern and wild-brier; and, as it pursues its joyously over edges of sandstone, and babbles in the shade of bracken and fern and wild-brier; and, as it pursues its rapid downward course, falls now and again into a wild impetuosity, and leaps in a rush of perpendicular foam some twelve to twenty feet or more, then rattles along beneath the drooping rowans, and sinks again, deeper and deeper, into a leafy glen; takes another headlong bound from rocky steep, to glide under the mossy trunk of an old tree that has fallen athwart it, and past the crevice where the water-pyet hides her nest. The wayfarer follows it, and behold! it eddies among stones and pebbles and bits of rock, or washes the lustrous leaves of cresses and other aquatic plants, and dimples into still pools among more bracken and broom. He follows it, and soon becomes aware of the slow surging wash of the waters of a great loch upon the silvery strand. Then, looking around, he sees that the moorland is sliding down into a vast basin, on the further side of which the storm-blasted mountains rear their dark fronts precipitors by. There on the moorland side the descent is gradual, and at the bottom runs a road, sprinkled

descent is gradual, and at the bottom runs a road, sprinkled



MOOR, MOUNTAIN, AND LOCH.

with a few white cottages, which passes at both ends into romantic, savage-looking glens, and through these glens extends to other lochs and mountains, and so into Highland regions dear to legend and song. But, oh! the beauty of this loch—this ample, glorious loch!—its shining surface relieved by green wooded isles, and its circuit broken by tiny headland and peninsula, by curve and crescent cove, into which the moorland streams empty their tribute! One might spend a summer's day in telling over all its gracious features and radiant aspects, and then want another—and yet another—to complete the tale!

W. H. D.-A. complete the tale!

GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA MINOR.

GERMAN COLONIES IN ASIA MINOR.

The United States Consul at Sivas, in Asia Minor, in a recent report states that during the past year an immigration movement from Germany to Asia Minor has taken place. There are now about 100 German families at Amasia, a city on the river Iris, about 100 miles north-west of Sivas. This is due to the efforts of the German Consul there, who has largely interested himself in the movement. Most of the colonists are mechanics and men of moderate means. They have engaged in milling, waggon-making, farming, and other industries. Several flour mills with improved European machinery have been erected, and this branch of business, for which Amasia is well adapted, owing to to the colonist water-power and the surrounding grain district, was to have to its water-power and the surrounding grain district, was to have been largely extended during the present year. It is expected that large additions will be made to the colony during this year, and that several other colonies will be established in Anatolia. The immigration is at present small, but "it is of importance as indicating the commencement of a movement which will undoubtedly turn a part of the stream of German emigration in a new direction, and it cannot but be of great advantage in developing resources which are now, owing to the character of the population, wholly unused."

The Professorship of Commerce and Commercial Law at King's College, London, vacant by the death of Dr. Leone Levi, has been conferred on Mr. James Gault, barrister, of the

The Orders in Council for the holding of the Winter Assizes appear in the Gazette. By a separate order it is directed that the Winter Assizes for the county of Wilts shall hereafter be held at Salisbury and Devizes alternately; for the county of Somerset, at Taunton and Wells alternately; for the county of Suffolk, at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds alternately; for the county of Glamorgan, at Swansea and Cardiff alternately.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The final report of the Commissioners on the Elementary Education Acts has been published. The leading conclusions to which the Commissioners have arrived are that, on the whole, the demand for school accommodation has been fairly whole, the demand for school accommodation has been fairly met; that the power of deciding on the claims of schools to be supported out of the Parliamentary grant can hardly be placed in other hands than those of the Department to which it has been committed by statute, and should not be placed in the hands of a local body; that the remedy for the grievance feit in the case of certain schools pronounced by the Department to be unnecessary seems to be in a more liberal interpretation of the term "suitability," and in a close adherence to the spirit of the provisions of the Act of 1870; that in any fresh educational legislation it should be enacted that no transfer of a school held under trust should take place without the consent of a majority of the trustees, and that the Department should not sanction such terms of transfer as interfere with the original trust beyond what is required for the purposes of the Education Acts. It is further declared that provision should be made that no structural expenses involving a loan be incurred without the consent of the trustees who lease the building; that there is no reason why voluntary effort should not be entitled to work pari passu with a school board in providing accommodation to meet any increase of population, subsequent to the determination of the necessary schools supply arrived at by the Department after the first inquiry of 1871; and that the time has come when the State may be more exacting in requiring for all children a proper amount of air, light, and space, suitable premises, and a reasonable extent of playground. There are further recommendations as to school management, the inspection of school-teachers, and staff that the power of deciding on the claims of schools to air, light, and space, suitable premises, and a reasonable extent of playground. There are further recommendations as to school management, the inspection of school-teachers, and staff training-colleges. Though there are undoubtedly very considerable local shortcomings calling for amendment, the vast increase in the school population receiving regular instruction, obtained in the short period of seventeen years, gives results of a very satisfactory nature. The absence of any serious opposition on the part of the wage-earning classes to compulsion, notwithstanding its grave interference with their homes, is largely owing to the gradual steps by which it had been introduced. While the Commissioners desire to secure for the

been introduced. While the com-missioners desire to secure for the children in the public element-ary schools the best and most thorough instruction in secular subjects, they are unanimously of opinion that their religious and moral training is a matter of still higher importance, and all the evidence is practically unani-mous as to the desire of parents for the religious and moral training of their children. The Commissioners enforce the valve of manual and technical instruction. The present large annual outlay, as now distributed, does not secure for the nation commensu-

rate results, and various modifica-tions are suggested to secure this.

The report contains certain reservations by Cardinal Manning.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. This Association will shortly meet at Bath, and, according to an article in the *Times*, evidently written from official information, old Associationists are looking forward to the meeting with the confident expectation that they will spend a pleasant week. Sir Frederick Bramwell is one of the

will spend a pieasant week. Sir Frederick Bramwell is one of the most popular members of the Association, and under his auspiees the social aspects of the meeting are likely to be unusually pleasant and prominent. Great preparations are being made by the citizens of Bath for the entertainment of both the older and the younger visitors, and the latter especially will have no reason to complain of the attentions that will be lavished upon them. The local committee, assisted by the experienced assistant local secretary, are doing all they can to make the meeting a pleasant one, and to make everything work smoothly for the visitors. Bath is eminently a city of hotels and comfortable lodging-houses, and, to judge from the lists that have been drawn up, the prices to be charged can hardly be considered exorbitant. Bristol, which is so close at hand, will, no doubt, do its share in the way of entertainment, and, with Cardiff and other large towns in the west, will certainly furnish a considerable contingent of visitors, so that it will not be surprising if the attendance at the meeting comes up to 2500.

Already a very fair number of excursions have been arranged.

visitors, so that it will not be surprising if the attendance at the meeting comes up to 2500.

Already a very fair number of excursions have been arranged for, and the Bath neighbourhood abounds with places of interest. A considerable number have been arranged for on the Saturday, but the most interesting are those for the second Thursday. None of these are gratis, and few of them can be considered cheap. Among the places included in the Saturday excursions are Cirencester, Berkeley, the Severn Tunnel, Bradford-on-Avon, Box and Corsham Quarries, Stanton-bury and neighbourhood. In the Thursday's list are included Stonehenge, Salisbury, and Wilton; Sidbury, Avebury, and neighbourhood; Wells and Glastonbury; Ebbw Gorge, Wookey Hole, and Cheddar; Chepstow and Tintern. No doubt there will also be the usual proportion of afternoon receptions and visits to places in the immediate neighbourhood.

As to the real proceedings of the Association, even if nothing particularly brilliant is to be expected, in several of the sections really useful work will be done, mainly through the medium of discussions on prearranged subjects—a feature which is vicitable becausing more and more prominent every

the medium of discussions on prearranged subjects-a feature which is rightly becoming more and more prominent every year. In his presidential address, Sir Frederick Bramwell is sure to deal pretty largely with progress in the department

with which his name is so eminently connected.

A handsome stained-glass window, introducing figures cf Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Messrs. Warrington and Co., of Fitzroy-square, has been placed in Sandford church, Devon.

Cardinal Lavigerie gave an address on Aug. 15, in the Cathedral at Brussels, on slavery in Africa. He advocated the formation of a corps of about 100 men, composed exclusively of Belgians, to be stationed on the borders of Lake Tanganyika, in order to bar the way to the slave-dealers. The expenses he estimated at a million francs.



HESE names of Glasgow and

HESE names of Glasgow and the Clyde are inseparably associated. The second, in amount of population, among the cities of Great Britain, the social and commercial capital of Western Scotland, Glasgow, which is to that part of the country what Liverpool and Manchester, compounded together, with some of the neighbour manufacturing towns, would be to England, owes a great deal to its river. Yet it is not more true that the Clyde has made Glasgow, looking to the "Past and Present" of both, than it is true that Glasgow has made the Clyde. It is by the skill and enterprise of the citizens, the engineers, the shipbuilders and shipowners, and all interested in maritime traffic, that this river, an offspring of the moorlands and mountains of upper Lanarkshire, has been converted, in its lower course, into a harbour and highway of great ocean steamers, ranking with the Mersey and the Thames as one of the main portals of our trade at sea. The domestic history of British industrial and social progress has no chapter more British industrial and social progress has no chapter more

remarkable than this, the results of which are displayed in the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, now visited by her Majesty the Queen. Of that Exhibition, when it was opened by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, some general account, with various Illustrations, appeared in this Journal. There is more to be said of it now; but of Glasgow and the Clyde, with the origin and increase of their productive and mercantile activity, manifested on the present occasion, a retrospective view will be found interesting, and we shall indulge in it at moderate length. Historical particulars concerning only those things which have passed away—the ancient kingdom of Scotland, with all its feudal institutions, is no exception—do not much engage the minds of ordinary readers. "Let the dead bury their dead"; most of us can find studies more agreeable and profitable than the "treasons, stratagems, and spoils," the ferocious brawls, the plots and conspiracies of barons and chieftains, and of courtiers, lawyers, and churchmen, in the reigns of rash and foolish monarchs before the two Crowns were set on one Royal head. The excellent work of the learned Dr. Hill Burton, and Sir Walter Scott's entertaining "Tales of a Grandfather," besides Scott's romances and poems, are at the service of English readers who care to know the affairs of the Scottish Kings of the House of Stuart,

and the manifold troubles brought on that country by the most factious set of noblemen, the most inveterate plotters and intriguers, who ever pursued schemes of criminal ambition. But it is different with those facts of historical or antiquarian research that concern the real welfare of the land and of the people, from the earliest age of native barbarism, from the civilising advent of a great missionary Christian Bishop, through the protecting and educating guardianship of his successors, to the rise of municipal self-government, and to the development of civic and local public spirit, by which modern Glasgow has grown like the wealthy and powerful free cities of Flanders, of Germany, and of Italy in the Middle Ages. Such works in the past, and the fruits of such lives and labours, belong to the history of that which is not dead, but is still living and flourishing in prosperous growth, to the benefit of the whole nation at the present time, and of generations hereafter, also to the spread of many benefits wherever British influence shall extend all over the globe. In this way, it seems to us, the annals of progress at Glasgow and on the Clyde, beginning as far back as we know, would seem worthy of attention. and the manifold troubles brought on that country by the

attention.

Rivers are much older than towns, and have witnessed much greater changes: if one of them could speak articulately,



GLASGOW AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: THE MAIN AVENUE.



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: GRAY-STREET ENTRANCE.

instead of the solemn murmuring voice that ceases not a moment, by day and by night, as it flows perpetually on during hundreds and thousands of years, what might it not tell of the ages of human toil and strife, the doings, the enjoyments, the sufferings of mankind dwelling on its banks! Could but the Thames or the Tiber narrate what its fabled Genius must have seen from a period before the building of London or Rome! The Clyde has a story to relate which may be read by the eye, and its beginning is romantic enough

VIEW OF GLASGOW, ABOUT 1760 .- FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

as a matter of topography: far up in the hills near Moffat, oozing out of a peaty moor which also gives birth to the Tweed, the little "burn" presently falls in with two larger infant streams, the Daer and the Powtrail, 900 ft. above the sea-level, and they agree to run and play together in one channel. They do not say to each other, "Let us go down and make the great city of Glasgow." Old "Tintock Tap," the famous hill of a droll song, looking down on them from his famous hill of a droll song, looking down on them from his summit of 2335 ft., is pleased to see the Clyde coming his way, joined by the Elvan, the Camps and Medlock, the Glengonar and Duneaton Waters, but asks no questions about its further business. "The river wanders at its own sweet will," and in a sweet way, among heathery hills, verdant level holms, woodland parks, and glens leading to deserted mines of metal, with a little gold in them; a ruined baronial tower of the Lindsays; another. "The Bower of Wandel," perched on its rock almost surrounded by the stream; and by the Devonshaw and Startup Heights, to the pretty village of Lamington. Here the Clyde Heights, to the pretty village of Lamington. Here the Clyde assumes a more important demeanour, quite unconsciously, we believe; the character of a river, in fact, depends on geology. Its course, so far, has been through hard Silurian rock, its allies and tributaries were originally mountain torrents; but now it enters the Old Red Sandstone, and must be graver, as it will it enters the Old Red Sandstone, and must be graver, as it will be deeper and broader in these strata of the earth's crust; it is also now within twelve miles of Lanark, the county town, and therefore has to make a respectable appearance. Farewell to its sportive infancy! But as the course of adult youth is often devious and tumultuous, so with the Clyde. Winding uncertainly through a flat valley, and leaving old Tinto Hill behind like a tutor of school-days, it passes Symington in a north-easterly direction, till it almost meets the Tweed. "Halloa!" says the Tweed, "you're not to go my way! I'm going east to the German Ocean; you go that way," pointing west; "you flow into the Irish sea." So the Clyde obeys its brother's advice, makes a sudden bend to the north-west at Biggar, again curves to the west at Carnwath and Carstairs, delighting itself amid broad meadows and corn-fields, and the parks and mansions of broad meadows and corn-fields, and the parks and mansions of Earls. It seems inclined to run into Ayrshire, the Land of Burns, till it is brought up sharply to a sense of its proper

in the hills, between high wooded banks, it reaches Bonnington in the hills, between high wooded banks, it reaches Bonnington Linn, where it leaps a precipice of 30 ft., with a projecting rock midstream dividing the mass of water. The channel below narrows and deepens, and the river is overhung by trees, for about half a mile; here is Corra or Cora Linn, one of the most beautiful of British cataracts—for a descent of water by three successive bounds, twice caught by steps or ledges of rock, situated obliquely to each other, is more picturesque than would be a single perpendicular fall of 84 ft.

as it presents more various combinations of the forms of flowing

binations of the forms of flowing water. The ancient ruin of Corra Castle, the stronghold of the Bannatynes, stands on the cliff overhead; and there is a rock-hole, with a small brook cascade, said to have once harboured William Wallace. The river, tra-versing a softer and more open valley, passes Lanark town, Cart-land Crags, and Telford's grand viaduct, below which it goes through another splendid performance, the Falls of Stonebyres, again descending 70 ft. in three leaps. It is joined at Crossford by the lovely Nethan, to enter the pleasant lands of Clydesdale, a district including the district including the remnants of Cadzow Forest, Hamilton, Mother-well, and Bothwell, which is scarcely surpassed in beauty, or in legendary and historic interest, by the vales of the Tweed, Ettrick, and Teviotdale.

This is a fine orchard and fruit-growing district, and much of it, the soil being very fertile, is occupied by corn-fields.

with which are interspersed many pieces of woodland. Of the ancient Forest of Cadzow, formerly covering the whole plain and neighbouring hills, there are some remains on the banks of the Avon, within the demesnes of the Duke of Hamilton. The oaks are of vast antiquity, most of them decaying, and their short trunks are enormous in girth, some measuring 27 ft. round. In this forest is kept the famous breed of wild cattle, pure white all over, saving the muzzle, hoofs, and tips of the ears, which are black, as well as the eyes. They resemble the rare Chillingham breed of Northeyes. They resemble the latter Childingham breed of North-umberland and Berwickshire; and it is probable that they are not of a native Caledonian stock, but were imported, centuries ago, as a fancy breed. Sir Walter Scott's description of this fine animal, in his ballad of "Cadzow Castle," is somewhat exaggerated. The subject of that poem is the sudden return home of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, after murdering the Regent Murray at Linlithgow. Cadzow Castle, the ruins of which are in the woods above the Avon, two miles from the Clyde, was a Royal residence of the Bruces, who gave it to the Hamiltons. The Palace of Hamilton, a magnificent ducal mansion, is comparatively modern; the Knight of Cadzow, Sir James Hamilton, was ennobled in 1445, and married Princess Mary, daughter of a King of Scotland, whose grandson, the Earl of Arran, became Regent for Queen Mary Stuart, and his son was a sort of pretender to the throne. The Duke of Hamilton has also a French title, Duke of Chatelherault, and there is a château on this estate, named from that of Chatelherault in France. The park and mansion have been described on former occasions; the art collections, library, and furniture were sold in London, for nearly £400,000, six years ago. The town of Hamilton, which has nearly 20,000 inhabitants, owes its prosperity to the coal and ironworks in its might be the coal and ironworks in its vicinity, and is also the quarters of military forces, but is not otherwise interesting. Motherwell is a similar thriving town, a junction station on the Caledonian Railway, with Dalzell House, the seat of another branch of the noble family of Hamilton. The village of Bothwell, within nine miles of Glasgow, has a name unhappily more columnated. "Were you



THE CLYDE, NEAR ITS SOURCE.

daty by a junction with Douglas Water. Here is a new partner not to be trifled with, bent on flowing north—a strong and full stream rising at a height of 1500 ft., and acquainted with the Castle of the Douglas Lords, who were apt to have their own way. The Clyde is henceforth not allowed to amuse itself with erratic vagaries, but must run a tolerably straight course. It has to make a grand exhibition of itself, and to win a classic renown for its noble waterfalls, as it approaches Lanark town. Its rocky bed is here of a nature to form terraces adapted to this performance. Through a deep gorge

at the battle of Bothwell Brig?" was the question put to Ephraim Macbriar, the tortured Cameronian martyr, when the wedge was driven into the iron "boot," crushing his knee-bone, horrible to imagine, by order of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., and of the Earl of Lauderdale and others of the Council, in a dreadful scene of "Old Mortality." The battle fought on June 22, 1679, in which four thousand Covenanters were defeated by Claverhouse and Dalziel, is described by Scott.

From Bothwell down to Glasgow, the Glyde loses its romantic

aspects and associations for a space, though Bothwell Castle and Blantyre Priory are sufficiently picturesque. The manufacturing town of Blantyre is notable as the birth-place of David Livingstone. The Clyde has received large maintracturing town of Bantyre is notable as the birthplace of David Livingstone. The Clyde has received large
accessions to its volume from the South and North Calder,
rivers flowing from the cast, and the Rotten Calder, from the
south, by which it is rendered capable of becoming, with the aid
of the engineers, a navigable river. Its course is now almost due
west; on its left or south bank is Rutherglen, a small town
which had once more trade than its neighbour Glasgow, and
which is of some note in Scottish history, both in the wars of
Wallace and Bruce against the English, and in the civil wars
of the Covenanters. It was here that Sir John Menteith
betrayed Wallace to the vengeance of King Edward. It was
at Langside, close by, that Queen Mary saw her army defeated,
and fled in despair. Being now within sight of Glasgow, we
shall interrupt our description of the Clyde, to speak of the
origin, rise, and progress of the great commercial city.

Here, then, on the right bank of the river, between the
Molendinar and the Kelvin, streams that flow down to it from
the Campsie Fells on the north side, let us look yet farther
back by the assistance of Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, whose treatise
on "Old Glasgow, the Place and the People, from the Roman

back by the assistance of Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, whose treatise on "Old Glasgow, the Place and the People, from the Roman Occupation to the Eighteenth Century," has already been noticed. O times past! O places wonderfully altered! O people changing their name, their language, their creeds, their habits and manners, abiding in these places, from the Celtic heathen savage with his bare body tattooed, wielding his stone-pointed lance in front of his rude home, a mere pit roofed with boughs and fern or heather, to the rich Glasgow Bailie, merchant or banker, the dignified Lord Provost, a member of Parliament, a respectable Elder of the Presbyterian Kirk! Two thousand years ago, when the Caledonians were about as civilised as the natives of Masai Land in East Africa or those of New Guinea are now, Bailie Nicol Jarvie's were about as civilised as the natives of Masai Land in East Africa or those of New Guinea are now, Bailie Nicol Jarvie's ancestors, paddling on the Clyde, or prowling in the woods and marshes, never dreamt of his civic importance. It required centuries of experiment, invention, and practice, for them to make their little canoes, scooped out of the trunks of oaks with stone hatchets helped by burning, and fitted, perhaps, with a stern of boards, two or three of which have been found buried in the carth, in the midst of the city streets. This was the commencement of Clyde shipbuilding! The Romans came and went in North Britain; under Agricola they built a rampart, twenty-seven miles long, across from the Forth to the Clyde. The whole country between this and the Wall of Hadrian, or of Severus, from the Tyne to the Solway, was afterwards abandoned by its Roman garrison, without having obtained Roman civilisation. Its eastern part became the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and Edinburgh was a Saxon Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and Edinburgh was a Saxon



DUMBARTON CASTLE, ON THE CLYDE.

The western part, including all the south-west region of Scotland, with Westmorland, Cumberland, and the North Lancashire peninsula to Morecambe Bay, was the British kingdom of Alcluith, sometimes named Strathelyde. Its population were nearly akin to those of Gwynneth or North Wales, with some emigrants from Cornwall and Devon. The chief fortress and capital of this Principality was Dumbarton, the Castle on the Rock, fifteen miles below Glasgow. In the latter part of the sixth century of Christendem, when Britons, Scots, Piets, and Saxons were still tugging against each other for the possession of different parts of North Britain, a reverend man of peace, a man of faith and charity, the British apostle Kentigern, called "Mun-gu," which means in Welsh "Kind Friend," came to reside on the sylvan banks of the brook Molendinar. From the heart and brain of this good "St. Mungo," surely a messenger of God's grace, sprang the germ of Christian civilisation in Glasgow. Episcopacy or Presbyterianism, what matter for the title of office? this man was both "Overseer" and "Elder"; founder, pastor, and first Bishop, of the local church. The place had, indeed, been visited, towards the end of the fourth century, by St. Ninian, a missionary to the Piets; and Kentigern also found an aged hermit, one Fergus, dying in his cell on the banks of the Clube when the content of the cl cotland, with Westmorland, Cumberland, and the North Lanand Kentigern also found an aged hermit, one Fergus, dying in his cell on the banks of the Clyde, whose grave he made on the site of the present Cathedral.

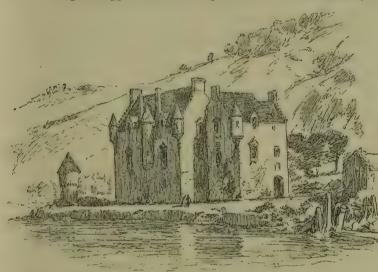
Under the protection of King Rhydderch, who was a Christian, Kentigern organised his monastic college of preachers and teachers, instructing the natives in religion and morality, in teachers, instructing the natives in religion and morality, in agriculture, building, making furniture and clothing, and other useful arts. It is likely that he taught them how to construct a better kind of boats, and to make fishing-nets, thinking of the sons of Zebedee on the Galilean lake. Honour and gratitude are due to St. Mungo, as well as to "Wallace wight" and "weel-skilled Bruce," and all the fighting Scottish patriots of later ages! The victories of humane benevolence are slow, but ultimately certain, and infinitely blessed. Did Livingstone think of Kentigern's example, when he joined Robert Moffat in the Bechuana Mission? A few generations—and what are a few centuries to mankind?—will, perhaps, show the fruits of their work in a prosperous native African and what are a few centuries to mankind?—will, perhaps, show the fruits of their work in a prosperous native African world. There was cruelty, slavery, robbery, and murder enough, the darkest ignorance and the foulest vice, among that noble race of Britons, admired for their beauty and strength by Roman writers, who dwelt near the Caledonian wall. The Saxon Kings of Northumbria, using the arms of Anglian, Danish, and Norman adventurers, invaded Strathclyde, and subdued its Celtic people. Fendal rule of the utmost strictness was imposed on the conquered nation; but the Bishops of Glasgow were the protectors of a little commonwealth, enjoying more security and civil freedom than any other parts of Scotland. These recollections, whatever theological objections, since the Protestant Reformation, may prevail against the institution of prelacy in the Scottish Church, entitle the old Bishop's Castle to some respect. It stood near the west door of the cathedral till a hundred years ago, as represented in one of our Illusthe Scottish Church, entitle the old Bishop's Castle to some respect. It stood near the west door of the cathedral till a hundred years ago, as represented in one of our Illustrations; and there is a model of it forming a temporary museum of historical relies, in the Exhibition grounds. The Castle is mentioned in a charter of 1290; it was a building of Norman style, but was much enlarged in the fifteenth century, and became a "Palace," with fair courts and flower-gardens. It is worthy of remark that the Glasgow Town Council, regarding the Bishop as their official patron, held their meetings in a special hall of his Castle until the sixteenth century.

The Cathedral Church, internally, is a beautiful Early Gothic edifice, with a fine crypt of grand pillared arches under the nave and choir, but not underground, as the east end of the building is on a steep slope to the Molendinar. Its construction was begun in the latter part of the twelfth century, by

Bishop Jocelyn, and was advanced by Bishop Bodington, seventy or eighty years later. The grand tower and the consistory-house were unfortunately pulled down by Government order in our own times, and the exterior of the Cathedral is not imposing. The interior has been "restored" with extreme neatness and elegance, and the stained-glass windows are as cool as modern artificers can make. The approach of artistics neatness and elegance, and the stained-glass windows are as good as modern artificers can make. The aspect of antiquity has departed; yet the visitor cannot—except when Divine service is going on—help calling to mind that scene of "Rob Roy," where somebody is beckoned to from behind a pillar, to receive a whispered secret affecting the safety of persons in the story. The old painted windows, the sculptured images, and the altars, were destroyed at the Reformation. The Blackfriars Monastery, in High-street, was an ecclesiastical abode of much pomp; and the English King Edward I. sojourned there when he came to conquer Scotland. In 1488, the Bishops of Glasgow became Archbishops.

sojourned there when he came to conquer Scotland. In 1488, the Bishops of Glasgow became Archbishops.

The city, however, was but a small and poor town until after the seventeenth century, when, like most provincial towns of Scotland, it gained immensely by the effects of the legislative Union with England—as Belfast and Cork have gained prosperity by the Irish Act of Union. It was originally the Bishop's Burgh, under feudal patronage, but with municipal privileges, secured by a Royal charter in 1189; the Bishop, however, was the Baron of Glasgow, appointed the Provosts, Ballies, and Sergeants, and nominated his representatives in the Scottish Parliament. This constitution naturally became unpopular after the Reformation, of which Archbishop Beaton, nephew of Cardinal Beaton, was an obstinate adversary; the Castle was besigged three times, in 1548, in 1560, and in 1570, by the Hamiltons of Arran and other Protestant Lords; and the rule of the Prelates was brought to an end. At the same time, when the manorial powers of local government rule passed into the hands of laymen, the effect on the interests of the townsfolk was prejudicial. Glasgow, nevertheless, by the industry and thrift of its inhabitants, gained a moderate share of trade; set up weaving in 1638; exported coarse woollen cloths, friezes and tartans, linens, hides and tallow; imported goods from Ireland, the Highlands, France, Spain, and Norway, and sugar from Barbadoes, though no Clyde vessel yet crossed the Atlantic. A View of the town in the reign of Charles II. and sugar from Barbadoes, though no Clyde vessel yet crossed the Atlantic. A View of the town in the reign of Charles II., when it had about 4000 inhabitants, is among our present Illustrations. Defoe, in 1727, called Glasgow "a large, stately, and well-built city," commending the breadth of its five best streets—High-street, the Trongate, the Saltmarket, Gallowgate, and Drugte being probably those intended. George streets and Drygate being probably those intended. George-street, Argyle-street, and all to the west did not then exist. There was not a hackney-coach, a stage-coach, or a post-chaise in the town. One grave-digger sufficed to dispose of the whole



NEWARK CASTLE, PORT GLASGOW.

population, as fast as they chose to die. The living might be reckoned then at 13,000. Further details of Glasgow life more than a century ago may be gathered from "Rob Roy"; and Bailie Nicol Jarvie is one of the truest characters that its author ever drew. Glasgow society was strictly observant of the distinctions of classes. The merchants who imported tobacco, called the "tobacco lords," had a privileged walk at the Cross, on the "plane-stanes" in front of the Tontine, where they strutted to and fro, arrayed in long scarlet cloaks and bushy periwigs, and nobody dared speak to them, as they looked on the "wabster bodies" with an air of aristocratic scorn.

The time came at last for that grander development of Glasgow commerce which attended a series of persevering efforts to make the Clyde a harbour of sea-going ships. There is a story of an American passenger to Glasgow, in modern

story of an American passenger to Glasgow, in modern mes, saying to the captain of a steam-ship: "You call this a story of an American passenger to Glasgow, in modern times, saying to the captain of a steam-ship: "You call this ditch a river? You should see our rivers, the Hudson, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri!" Said the Scotchman in reply, "Don't you brag of the rivers that Providence made for ye; I tell ye, we Glasgow bodies made this river for corsels!" And so it was; it is by local management, with no aid either from Government grants, that the shallow, sprawling stream, which boys could wade across, has been converted into a deep and straight navigable waterway, capable of floating the largest steamers in the merchant navy. In old times, ing the largest steamers in the merchant navy. In old times, Dumbuck Ford, twelve miles below Glasgow, was the shallowest



PRECURSOR, BUILT ON The First Steamer of the P. and O. Company.

part, and the great obstacle to navigation. Some inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton made periodical attempts to remove the great sandbank which formed the obstruction. Little good resulted from these efforts; up to 1658 the shipping port for Glasgow was as far away as Irvine, in Ayrshire, and all goods had to be brought from there either by expensive land carriage or tedious lightering. In that year, the Magistrates of Glasgow approached their brethren of

Dumbarion with the view of purchasing ground there for the construction of a harbour. The Dumbarton Magistrates, however, refused to sell the ground, and the Glasgow Magistrates purchased thirteen acres further down on the south side of the river, where they built harbours, constructed the first graving-



JAMES WATT'S HOUSE, GLASGOW, IN 1817.

dock in Scotland, and founded the town of Port Glasgow. But they still had a strong desire to have the trade brought up to their own town. Accordingly, in 1755, they employed But they still had a strong desire to have the trade brought up to their own town. Accordingly, in 1755, they employed Smeaton to report to them on the possibility of accomplishing it. There was then, at the western boundary of the present harbour, 1 ft. 3 in. of water at low tide, and 3 ft. 8 in. at high tide. At the same point, to-day, there is 14 ft. and 24 ft. at low and high water respectively. The plan proposed by Smeaton, however, showed he had little idea of Glasgow ever becoming much of a seaport. He recommended the erection of a dam and lock four miles below the bridge, the lock to be "18 ft. in the clear, and to take in a vessel of 70 ft. long, or to let pass a sloop or brig of above 100 tons when there is water in the river to admit it." Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1750, power was given to the an Act of Parliament passed in 1759, power was given to the Magistrates and City Council of Glasgow to cleanse, scour, straighten, and improve the river Clyde from Dumbuck Ford to the Bridge of Glasgow, and to make locks, which fortunately were never constructed. For in 1768 Mr. John Golborne, of Chester, came upon the scene; and it is to his skill and ingenuity that Glasgow owes the first real improvement in the river. He found the depth at low water within the harbour to be 1 ft. and at Dumbuck Ford it was 2 ft. His plan, as he be 1 ft, and at Dumbuck Ford it was 2 ft. His plan, as he himself expressed it, was "to assist Nature by removing the stones and hard gravel from the bottom of the river where it is shallow, and by contracting the channel where it is worn too

wide." In 1770 another Act was obtained, which declared that the Magistrates and Council were now advised "that by contracting the channel of the said river Clyde, and building and erecting jetties, banks, walls, works, and fences in and upon the said river, and dredging the same in proper places between the lower end of Dumbuck Ford and the Bridge of Glasgow, the said river Clyde may be further deepened, and the navigation thereof more effectually improved than by any lock or dam." This was done, and, thirteen warm lock or dam." years later, the Glasgow Magistrates again consulted Mr. Golborne about the means of getting a depth of water at the Broomielaw quay, to receive vessels trading to England and Ireland. Mr. Golborne found that, by the operation of his plans, a great deal had been effected in the improvement of the channel. The jetties which he had constructed had concentrated the current, so that, aided by dredging, it had worn away Dumbuck Ford to a depth of 14 ft. at low water, and at other parts of its course as much as 20 ft. and 22 ft. of water were to be found. He therefore recommended perseverance in the tactics which had already proved so successful; and, under his auspices and those of his successor,

Rennie, more than two hundred jettićs were erected between Glasgow and Bowling. To make the system still more complete, walls were built connecting the ends of the jetties, and confining the stream within strict limits. In 1807, Rennie made a very satisfactory report of the condition of the river; but at that satisfactory report of the condition of the river; but at that time it was proposed to give the channel at the mouth of the Kelvin, the lower boundary of Glasgow harbour, only a width of 180 ft., with a width of 133½ ft. for the harbour itself; whereas the present dimensions are 370 ft. and 450 ft. The present depth of the harbour is 18 ft. to 20 ft. at low water. By a third Act, obtained in 1809, the Magistrates and Council were four the first time appointed trustees of the Clyde navigation. for the first time appointed trustees of the Clyde navigation. In 1825, by a fourth Act, the Trustees' jurisdiction was extended to Port Glasgow, and power was given to deepen the river to 13 ft., and the constitution of the Trust was widened by the addition as trustees of "five other persons interested in the trade and pavigation of the river and firth of Clyde" to by the addition as trustees of "five other persons interested in the trade and navigation of the river and firth of Clyde," to be appointed by the Magistrates and Council. In 1840 a further Act was obtained, providing for the deepening to 17 ft. at neaps; and, between 1846 and 1884, various Acts were obtained arranging for the construction of docks, and the borrowing of money, for the provision of harbour tramways, and for the construction of graving - docks. One of these, obtained in 1858, and known as the Consolidation Act, fixed the number of Trustees at twenty-five, consisting of the Lord Provost and nine members of the Town Council, two of the matriculated members of the Merchants' House, two chosen by the members of the Trades' House of Glasgow, two by the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, and nine by the shipowners and ratepayers; the qualification of the latter members of the Trust being ownership to the extent of at least 250 tons of shipping, or payment of rates to at least the extent of £25 per annum; and the qualification of those who elect them, ownership to the the qualification of those who elect them, ownership to the extent of at least 100 tons of shipping, or payment of £10 of rates or upwards. The offices of the Trust are situated in Robertson-street, near the Broomielaw.

Robertson-street, near the Broomielaw.

The harbour, the docks, the shipbuilding, and the maritime trade of Glasgow will claim more particular description after that of the modern city, which is the mistress of so many arts, trades, works of improvement, and manufacturing industries. Our topic, combining diverse views of "Glasgow and the Clyde, Past and Present," has so far been topographical and historical; it presents, like the scenes in our Illustrations, many striking contrasts. From the reputed "Source of the Clyde," in "the peace that is among the lonely hills." and from the cataracts of Cora Linn, and the Heart of the Forest, where the shy deer come to drink of still fresh waters among the trees of romantic Cadzow, what a change it is to the Broomielaw, where two miles of quays are crowded with among the trees of romantic Cauzow, what a change it is to the Broomielaw, where two miles of quays are crowded with shipping, and to the bustle of Argyle-street and Union-street, and to the cotton-spinning, weaving, bleaching, and calico-printing factories, to the iron and steel foundries, the mechan-ical engineers' works, the collieries, the chemical works of the industrial suburbs, and to the iron shipbuilding yards of

Govan, and to the mansions of commercial and manufacturing aristocracy at the West-End, and finally to the Glasgow Exhibition! Here are things old and new, the soothing charms of rural Nature, the solitudes of mountain, forest, and moorland, the sweet aspects of a fertile plain, the ruined castles on crags that have echoed the shouts of ancient warfare, the traces of turbulent feudal chieftainship, the haunts of Wallace and Bruce, the battlefields of stern historical conflicts, of the partisans of Mary Stuart and those of the Covenant, of Claverhouse and the Dukcof Monmouth with the stern Cameronians—all these, within a short journey up the Clyde, near enough to the huge town of varied and incessant labours, of increasing riches, of immense capital, science, skill, credit, and enterprise, where the ghost of Bailie Nicol Jarvic, walking the new streets in the silence of night, may stand amazed at the prosperity of his civic successors! And the spirit of St. Mungo, of the saintly Kentigern, whose lowly dwelling was on the banks of the Molendinar, when "Love had he sought in huts where poor men lie," bearing his message of Christian faith and duty to the wild heathen of Strathelyde, may look on his cathedral—and with equal approval, no doubt, on Norman Macleed's church hard by, a centre of the truest Christian teaching—whence the ancient Cettic title, "Kind Friend," the original designation of the Glasgow Pastorate, ought ever to speak to the hearts of the people. Govan, and to the mansions of commercial and manufacturing Glasgow Pastorate, ought ever to speak to the hearts of the

people.

Glasgow is a handsome and substantially built city, and the streets are, for the most part, laid out with great regularity, running either parallel with or at right angles to the river. The principal thoroughfare is Argyle-street, running east and west, nearly parallel to, and about 500 yards from the river. The point at which it is met by Jamaica-street and Union-street may be considered the centre of Glasgow. Here nearly all the tramway lines running east and west, north and south, intersect; the two principal railway stations, St. Enoch and the Central, are within two minutes' walk; while Queen-street station, Bridge-street station, and the Broomielaw steam-boat wharf may be reached in a few minutes. Argyle-street is the main industrial artery of the city, and, with its continuations Main-street and Dumbarton-road to the west and Trongate and Gallowgate to the east, connects the two extremities of the city by an unbroken line of street above five miles in length. Other important thoroughfares parallel to Argyle-street are George-street, passing through George-square, connecting with Duke-street, and forming the main roadway to the north - eastern district, Dennistoun. From the central point already mentioned, Union-street, with its continuations Renfield-street and Port Dundas-road, runs north as far as the industrial suburb of Port Dundas; and with Jamaica-street, Bridge-street, and Eglinton-street on the south forms the principal north and south route for the immense traffic over Glasgow Bridge. Buchanap-street, to the east of The principal thoroughfare is Argyle-street, running east and forms the principal north and south route for the immense traffic over Glasgow Bridge. Buchanan-street, to the east of Union-street, is the principal outlet from St. Enoch station to the north, and is considered the best shopping street in Glasgow, though Sauchiehall-street, running west from the



THE FINGAL, ONE OF THE EARLY STEAMBOATS ON THE CLYDE.

head of Buchanan-street, vies with it for shopping, and is the principal approach to Kelvingrove Park. The New City-road, with its continuation, the Great Western-road, is one of the longest and straightest of Glasgow thoroughfares. The Great Western-road passes through the fashionable suburbs of Hillhead and Kelvinside. On the south side of the river, Paisley-road, with its continuation Govan-road, follows the course of the Clyde, passing through the populous and modern district of Tradeston and Kingston on to the burgh of Govan; this forms the main east and west thoroughfare. Main-street, in line with the Victoria Bridge, and Crown-street, opposite the Albert Bridge, are other important streets on the south side, all at right angles to the river, and parallel to Eglinton-street. The city district of Sandyford, Kelvinhaugh, and Woodside, Anderston, Finnieston, Gorbals, Hutchesontown, Tradeston, and Kingston were, until comparatively recent times, almost country villages. The older quarters of the city, about Drygate, High-street, Gallowgate, Bridgeton, Saltmarket, Bridgegate, Trongate, the Wynds, Gorbals, and Calton, have been much altered between 1866 and the present time. The operations of the City of Glasgow Union Railway, and still more of the City Improvement Trust, acting under an Act obtained in 1866, have removed many narrow dirty courts, lanes, and streets. High-street, Rotten-row, and Drygate retain few signs of their former ment Trust, acting under an Act obtained in 1866, have removed many narrow dirty courts, lanes, and streets. High-street, Rotten-row, and Drygate retain few signs of their former importance. Adjacent to Drygate is Duke's-place, which contained an ancient house at one time belonging to the Earl of Lennox, and afterwards to the Duke of Montrose, where Darnley's illness took place, and where Queen Mary visited him. It was removed in 1853. Its connection with the Duke gave its name to Duke-street. The suburban villages and burghs connected with the city by rows of houses or by partly-open roads are:—Maryhill and Keppoch-hill to the N.W., Springburn to the N., Shettleston, East Muir, Hogganfield, Provanhall, Tollcross, and Parkhead to the E.; Crosshill, Strathbungo, and Pollokshields, to the S.; Kinning Park, Govan, Govan-hill, to the W.S.W.; and Hillhead, Partick, and Whiteinch to the west.

The architectural and monumental grandeurs of the cityapart from the Cathedral and the University—are to be found in George-square, a place which was the rough playground of Glasgow boys now become sober elderly men. On the cast

side of it has arisen magnificent public edifice in the Italian style, with a bundant ornament which has

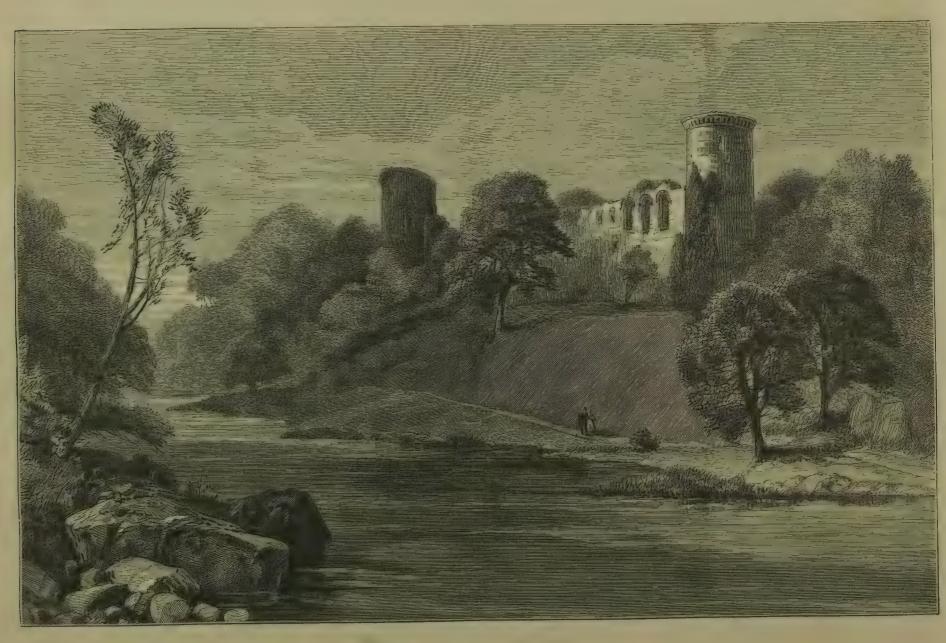
· 1 5==== ANCIENT BRITISH CANOE, FOUND AT GLASGOW.

been built since 1883 at a cost of half a million sterling—the New Municipal Building, occupied by the Lord Provost, Bailies, and Town Council, with their Town Clerk and Chamberlain and other Town Council, With their Town Coles and Change of the Corporation, which in the olden time was transacted in the Tolbooth, and before that, in the Bishop's Castle. The square is adorned with bronze equestrian statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort; a Doric fluted column 80 ft. high, on top of which is Sir Walter

GLASGOW AND THE CLYDE: THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: VIEW IN THE GROUNDS.



BOTHWELL CASTLE, ON THE CLYDE.

GLASGOW THE EXHIBITION, VISITED BY QUEEN. THE

Scott; sitting bronze statues of James Watt, the practical inventor of the steam-engine, and Dr. Graham, Master of the Mint; and statues of Robert Burns, the Ayrshire poet; General Sir John Moore, Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, and Thomas Campbell, three natives of Glasgow; Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Livingstone, and Sir James Oswald, the first M.P. for Glasgow. In Queen-street, in front of the Royal Exchange, which has a Corinthian pillared portico and a tall clock-tower, is a fine bronze equestrian

especially in the sugar-of-lead making process, the manufacture of dry chloride of lime (bleaching-powder), and the Mackintosh invention for producing waterproof cloths. The St. Rollox Chemical Works of Messrs. Tennant, Knox, and Co. are the largest in the world; they annually transform about \$0,000 tons of raw material into soda, bleaching-powder, and sulphuric acid. Their "monster chimney" rises \$455\frac12 ft. in height, and is one of the sights of the city. Another important industry is the manufacture of glass, glass

really available for the working of machinery. Ten years later, Boulton and Watt, having patented the invention, set up their great factory of steam-engines at Birmingham. It was not till 1788, in the experiments of Mr. Patrick Miller, with his assistants, James Taylor and William Symington, in a new method of propelling boats, that the steam-engine was applied to that purpose. Symington, who persevered, was afterwards, in 1802, employed by Lord Dundas in further experiments on the Forth and Clyde Canal. He invented the crank con-



THE SCULPTURE GALLERY.



TRANSVERSE AVENUE, LOOKING FROM THE SANDYFORD-STREET ENTRANCE.

statue of the Duke of Wellington. There is an equestrian statue of King William III. in the Trongate; while the Nelson Column on Glasgow-green, the column and statue erected in the Necropolis to the memory of John Knox—more honoured here than at Edinburgh—and the statue of Dr. Norman Macleod, near the Barony Church, show the disposition of Glasgow to perpetuate, by such monuments, the fame of great and good men.

Among the public buildings worthy of notice are the Royal Infirmary, near the Cathedral; and, the finest of all modern edifices in Glasgow, that of the University, on Gilmour Hill, on the west bank of the Kelvin. The University and College buildings have been erected, within the past twenty years, at an expense of above £500,000, and are unequalled in stateliness. They are in the Early Pointed or Gothic style, with a mixture of the style of baronial domestic architecture borrowed by Scotland from France. They form an imposing rectangular pile, 532 ft. in length and 295 ft. in breadth. The main front faces to the south, and from the centre rises a lofty tower 150 ft. high, terminating in a spire rising about 100 ft. from the top of the tower, in which are a clock and bells to strike the hours and quarters. The principal entrance, with a deeply moulded

entrance, with a deeply moulded Gothic arch, is in the centre of the tower; and two smaller entrances of similar design, placed midway between the central and

midway between the central and corner towers, lead to the eastern and western quadrangles. The building was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott.

The Glasgow public parks and recreation grounds are favoured by their situation; that of Kelvin Grove, or the West End Park, close to the present Exhibition, is very pretty, and is laid out as a pleasure - garden; the old mansion-house is now a Natural History Museum. Queen's Park, on the south side of the city, is on high ground, commanding very fine views in all directions; there is also Alexandra Park to the north-east. The Botanic Gardens are the resort of persons of taste and fashion; while of taste and fashion; while Glasgow-green, up the river, is still a popular play-ground.

Glasgow chiefly owes its prosperity to the enormous engineer in the company of the company in th

ing and shipbuilding concerns in and around the city; and these are supplied by the immense deposits of iron and coal adjacent to, and even underlying the manufacturing establishments. Shipbuilding and marine engineering on the Clyde employ about 50,000 men; while iron and steel making, iron-founding, boiler-making, locomotive engine-building, and general engineering, give occupation to as many thousand more. The steel now extensively read for chickpulding is

tensively used for shipbuilding is made partly from Spanish ores by the Siemens process, and partly from native ores by the Thomas-Gilchrist process, in about a dozen large steelworks in the neighbourhood. The application of steam-power to cotton-spinning, and the operations of bleaching and calico-printing, contributed greatly to advance the wealth of Glasgow; silk and woollen goods, including carpets, are also made to a considerable extent. Altogether the textile factories give employment to one-eighth of the population of the city.

Chemical manufactures have been extensively carried on,

bottles, pottery and earthenware, commenced in 1730, and now carried on extensively in various parts of the city. These glass-blowing establishments contrast greatly with the old "Bottle-house Lum"—a reminiscence of the boyhood of our Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who is a native of Glasgow. A "lum" is Scotch for a "chimney." He has also supplied us with a sketch of James Watt's house, which was taken down about 1847 to make a new street now called was taken down, about 18±7, to make a new street, now called "James Watt-street," from Argyle-street to the Broomielaw. It was here that Watt is said to have resided at the time when It was here that Watt is said to have resided at the time when he made the improvements in the steam engine. Mr. Simpson's sketch of the riverside at Govan, with the mouth of the Kelvin, as it was in 1842, is another graphic testimony of local changes in his lifetime. At this very spot, the great newlybuilt steel or iron ships are frequently launched from the Govan yards; the river widens so, at the junction of the Kelvin with it, as to allow ample space for the launching.

We have deferred, so far, an account of the docks, the shipping, and the ship-building and marine-engine making, which belong, with the improvement of the river navigation, above described, to the great achievements of science and skill that have gained for Glasgow the rank of third commercial

nection between the beam lifted by the piston-rod and the nection between the beam litted by the piston-rod and the paddle-wheel, giving a rotatory action to the latter. This is the origin of the practical use of the steam-engine for locomotion, both on water and on land. In 1811, Henry Bell, of Torphichen, who owned a bathing establishment at Helensburgh frequented by Glasgow citizens, resolved to build a steam-boat to carry them to and fro. The "fly-boats," using sails or oars, frequented by Glasgow citizens, resolved to build a steam-boat to carry them to and fro. The "fly-boats," using sails or oars, or towed by horses, required ten or twelve hours to reach Greenock, a distance of twenty-seven miles. Mr. Bell engaged John Wood, of Port Glasgow, to build for him the Comet, a boat 42 ft. long, 11 ft. broad, and 5 ft. 6 in. deep; which had two pairs of paddle-wheels—that is to say, two paddles close together on each side of the boat, necessarily impeding their action on the water. This arrangement was disapproved by Robertson, the Glasgow engineer, who constructed the steam - engines for the Comet; but Mr. Bell had his own notions. The Comet, nevertheless, was able to steam to Greenock in three or four hours, and at a cost so much reduced that the first-class passenger fare was only five shillings. She was followed, in 1813, by the Elizabeth, a boat also built by John Wood, with engines made by James, Cook, of Glasgow, and by five or six other vessels of increasing power, one of which, the Industry, built in 1814, is still in existence, and her first engines are in the Glasgow Museum. It was several years before anybody ventured to navigate the open part of the Firth of Forth with a steamer; and the Rob Roy, built in 1818 by William Denny at Dumbarton, with a thirty-horse power engine made by David Napier, was the first to cross the sea to Belfast. Wood and Napier then took up the construction of sea-going steamers, plying to Liverpool,



THE PICTURE GALLERY.

port in the United Kingdom, and which belong also to the history of the Clyde. James Watt, born at Greenock in 1736, apprenticed to an instrument-maker at Glasgow, working at that trade and keeping his shop in the Saltmarket, studying mathematics and mechanics, had a little model of Newcomen's steam-engine, the property of the University, put into his hands for repair. In 1764 he solved the problem of condensing the steam without loss of power; instead of alternately heating and cooling the cylinder, at each stroke of the piston, he devised an apparatus which made steam-power

then been made. Ocean steam navigation had then begun; this ship was built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, being their first vessel, and, as the name implies, she was the "Precursor" of their now magnificent fleet of steam-ships. She was a wonder at the time as she lay at the Broomielaw getting in her engines, and crowds of people went to look at her. Our Artist, Mr. Simpson, remembers seeing her there when a boy; and in 1868, when on his way to Abyssinia, to take part in the campaign there, he found her lying as an old hulk at Suez, where she was used as a store for the various articles required by the P. and O. steamers on what was known as the "other side"—a term in vogue, before the Sucz Canal was made, for the lines of traffic on the Indian Ocean. He then made a Sketch of her, which is here given, and he reports that she has since disappeared. The screw propeller was unknown when the Precursor was built. She was a link in the series of progressive improvements which have been made to the construction of the magnificent ocean-going steam-ships of the present day. The first iron steam-vessel plying on the Clyde was the Fairy Queen, built at Glasgow in 1831; the first iron screw-steamer from Glasgow was the Fire Queen, in 1845, two years later than the Great Britain, which was constructed at Bristol.

There are, on the Clyde, including Dumbarton and Greenock as well as Glasgow, perhaps thirty-five or forty separate shipbuilding yards, mostly for the construction of steel and iron ships. In the single year 1883, which was one of exceptional activity, they built ships to the enormous aggregate size of 419,600 tons burden, which fell to 296,800 tons in 1884. The steel ships alone built in 1887 amounted to 148,600 tonnage. Many of the largest works have engine factories in connection with the ship-building. The total number of workpeople employed, altogether, in building ships and making engines for them, and in the preparation of iron and steel for them, has been variously estimated from 120,000 to 150,

cruisers and gun-boats, cargo-carrying merchant - steamers, crack yachts and sailing clippers,

crack yachts and saining chippers, coasters, powerful tugs and dredgers, vessels of great variety owned by many ports and nations. All this vast industry has grown up from Henry Bells simple Comet in the present century.

The Lancefield Works, still carried on, with undiminished energy, under the name of Messrs R. Napier and Sons, but of which Mr. Alexander Kirk, an eminent Mr. Alexander Kirk, an eminent marine engineer, is now the head, while Mr. James Hamilton, also a managing partner, directs the ship-building, claim particular notice. In giving precedence to this establishment, it may be observed that the Elders, Randolph, Pearce, Thomson, Brock, and other marine architects and engineers on the Clyde, were trained in the service of Robert Napier. The works of the Napiers have been going on about fifty years, and have produced nearly five hundred ships. The Lancefield yard, employing 2500 men when in full operation, can build, engine, and fit out six and the present the process. The 2500 men when in full operation, can build, engine, and fit out six of the largest ships at once. The ship - building department is situate on the south side of the Clyde, just beyond the entrance to the Graving Dock, the engineworks being on the north side, nearly opposite. The offices at the shipyard are of a substantial character, including the designcharacter, including the designing-office, where a number of young-lady tracers are employed. The principal building where the general shipwork in iron is carried out is replete with machinery and appliances necessary for work of the heaviest or the lightest de-scription. These include plate-

scription. These include platerollers, plate-planers, punching
and sheering presses for plates
and angle irons, vertical drills,
and other appliances, including
furnaces, bending blocks, and scrieve boards. The saw-mill
and joiners'-shop are in one range of buildings, the one on the
ground floor, the other above. Both are fitted with a large
number of wood-working tools of the best British and
American make. The smithy has five steam-hammers, hesides
a large number of fires and the usual appliances. Adjoining
this is the machine-shop, with lathes and other machine-tools
for finishing the smiths' work. Beyond are the iron stores and
the angle-iron smiths' shop, where there are a number of fires
and a steam-hammer. A noteworthy tool here is a large hotiron saw, used for cutting beam-ends and angles for frames in
the special work required for ironclad construction. We need
not describe the engineering works. Throughout the various
sections, forge, smithy, turning-shop, erecting-shop, patternsections, forge, smithy, turning-shop, erecting-shop, pattern-shop, and boiler-building works, are many powerful and ingenious machine-tools, some of the firm's own design. The erecting-shop recently built is a fine lofty section of the works,

and contains several powerful travelling-cranes.

The resources of Messrs. Napier and Sons' establishment have been particularly applied to the production of naval ships. When the Government, in April, 1885, invited private builders to tender for the five belted cruisers of the Australia and Galatea class, Messrs. Napier got the order to construct two of the five—the two named. The engines for these vessels were at first to be of the ordinary compound type of 7500-horse power, but Messrs. Napier proposed to fit triple expansion engines, undertaking to develop 8500-horse power, without taking up any more space in the vessel, or increasing the collective weight of machinery and coal. The result was most successful. The of machinery and coal. The result was most successful. The remarkable advance, of late years, in the speed of steam-ships, together with great economy of fuel and of space formerly required for coal on learning and of space formerly. required for coal on long voyages, is due to the principle of admitting the steam, at a very high initial pressure, successively into two or three or even four cylinders; its expansive force naturally diminishing, but this being compensated by an increasing diameter of the second and third cylinders, and of the pistons in them. Since 1874, when Mr. A. C. Kirk, then of the firm of Messrs. John Elder and Co., introduced this principle, it has gained such favour as to be likely to supersede the former compound engine, which came into use twenty years before. A speed of twenty knots an hour, equivalent to over twenty-four miles an hour on land, is now attained by some of our

The Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), of which Sir William Pearce, Bart., is head director, carries on the great business long known as that of Randolph, Elder, and Co., and John Elder and Co., more especially renowned for ocean steam-ships carrying mails and passengers with speed unsurpassed by such vessels. The works are much larger than those of Messrs. Napier and Sons, employing in busy times 7000 men; the wages paid in one year have amounted to £375,000. Fairfield is at Govan, on the south bank of the river, where seventy acres of land are occupied by these works. Mr. John Elder, who was born in 1824, son of Mr. David Elder, the manager of Mr. Robert Napier's works, and was educated at the Glasgow High School and Glasgow College, was a great scientific and practical improver of marine engines. His invention, in 1854, of the compound high and low pressure was of great value in the economy of coal, and perhaps secured the commercial victory of steamships in the competition with sailing-ships. A statue of this eminent shipbuilder and engineer, who died in 1869, has been erected at Govan, where his widow has given a public park.

park.

In mentioning the Clyde shipyards, besides those at Glasgow, it is just to notice that of Messrs. William Denny Brothers, at Dumbarton, with Mr. Walter Brock, managing partner, whose works have greatly contributed to the mercantile fleets of the companies that carry traffic to the East Indies and to the British Colonies. Their name is almost a household word in New Zealand; and one or two, of the Shaw, Savill, and Albion line of steam-ships, built by them, have distinguished themselves greatly in voyages from that distant colony. The British India Steam Navigation Company, the Peninsular and Oriental, the Allan Line to Canada, and others, have been largely indebted to these Dumbarton builders. At Greenock, between the Albert Harbour and the West Harbour is the important establishment of Mcssrs. Caird and Co., which stands in the first rank for work of the same class as that of Messrs. Denny. The Clydebank yard of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, at Glasgow, has achieved notable successes;

the ancient stronghold of Alcluith, with its Castle, famed in the wars of Bruce and Wallace, and in the Scottish civil wars, is seen lifting its stern head 400 ft. high, guarding the gate of Western Scotland. On the southern shore, at Port Glasgow, is the old baronial fortress of Newark Castle, in a ruinous state, yet still bearing, inscribed over its door, the monogram of Sir Patrick Maxwell and his pious motto, "The Blessingis of God be Herein, Anno 1597." The view to the north, presently, is up the Gareloch, with Roseneath and Helensburgh at its entrance, and to the hills of Dumbartonshire and the Argyllshire mountains. Greenock, which is a minor Glasgow, sitting amid grander waters, is then reached for a brief halt on the voyage. After rounding the next piece of the south shere, to Gourock, a favourite yachting-station, with the pleasant neighbouring hamlet of Ashton, a charming view is enjoyed, in fine weather, up the Holy Loch to the grand Hill of Kilmun, and to the sublime summits of Ben More and Ben Beg, over Loch Eck; or, a little to the cast of these, up Loch Long, to Ben Arthur and the other mountains around the head of Loch Goil. Anyone who has chanced to see them very early on a summer morning, with their shapes and hucs of colour just softened by a delicate veil of the thinnest aerial mist, that lets them appear on the horizon as it melts in the sun's rays, will remember it as one of the loveliest visions of earth.

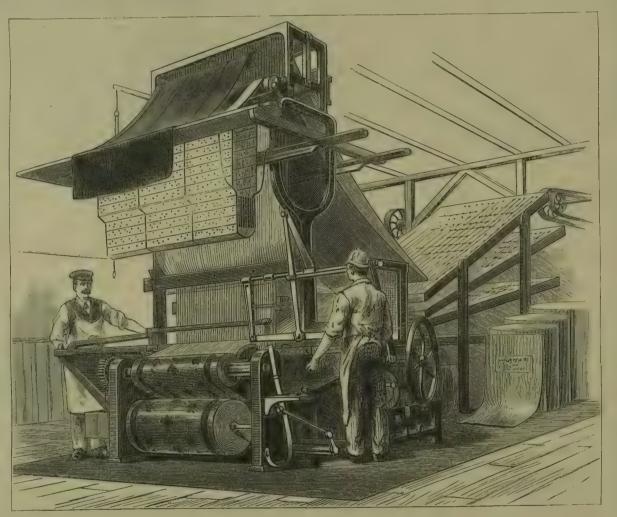
Duncon, which may be considered a seaside place, looking down the last reach of the Firth of Clyde, is known to many English as well as Scottish visitors. Five or six miles below, opposite to Rothsay in the fair Isle of Bute, is Wemyss Bay, where the Ayrshire coast begins; and this also is a very pleasant place. Passing through the Kyles or Straits of Bute, or descending by the main channel, past the Cumbrao Isles, and rounding Garroch Head, to enter Loch Fyne, for the Crinan Canal or for Inverary, it is a voyage of continual delight. The Lord Provost of Glasgow, a much more douce and

taur, and yearly come out to drop a golden wedding-ring in the sea, as the Doges used to do, but somewhere in sight of Goatfell or of Ailsa Crag. We conclude, in the spirit of patriotism, with the earnest prayer of an insular Scottish pastor: "Lord save the Great and Little Cumbraes, and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland!"

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition at Glasgow, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on May 8, is the largest that has been held in the United Kingdom since the London International Exhibition of 1862. The buildings and grounds occupy sixty-six acres, in the Kelvin-grove Park, the main entrance, facing north-east, being nearly opposite the Glasgow University buildings, which are on Gilmore-hill, on the other side of the stream. From that direction, the grounds are reached by a broad esplanade from a gateway in Bank-street, Hillhead; but the Exhibition Palace can be entered immediately either on its east The International Exhibition at Exhibition Palace can be entered immediately either on its east side, in Gray-street, or from Sandyford-street, in the centre of its south side. The building is 1300 ft. long and 265 ft. wide, comprising a nave and transepts, with an iron dome, 170 ft. high and 80 ft. in diameter, and with ten towers, which are 200 ft. high, and are partly of brick; the remainder of the building is chiefly wooden. It is in the Saracenic or Moorish style of architecture, with arches of horse-shoe tecture, with arches of horse-shoe

cenic or Moorish style of architecture, with arches of horse-shoe form, polygonal domes or cupolas, minarets and pinnacles, and appropriate decoration, painted internally with a rich cream-colour, relieved by deep red and rich dark brown, except the dome, which is painted red, blue, yellow, and green, and its framework apparently gilt. The main avenue, from east to west, is more than a quarter of a mile long, 60 ft. wide, and 43 ft. high; the transepts, from the grand entrance to the south entrance, are 215 ft., and of the same width as the nave. The dome, rising from four substantial towers, is well proportioned. Its converging arches are adorned with the armorial bearings of Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India, and on circular panels below are four allegorical figures, Science, Art, Industry, and Agriculture. Scripture texts, speaking of the manifold works of God, and acknowledging that the manifold works of man are the gift of God, are inscribed over the four great arches under the dome. In the centre is a fountain, with a circular promenade around it; a chandelier with eight electric lamps gives it light in the evening. At the east end of the main avenue is the grand hall, 200 ft. long, 96 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high, with side galleries, an orchestra, and a fine organ, built by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Sons, of London. The decoration is in red and yellow, with festoons of red and blue cloth, fringed, heraldic shields and trophies, and canvas panels, filled with coloured ornamentation of Moorish patterns. To the south of the grand hall is the Fine Arts Section; the Picture Gallery and the Sculpture of Moorish patterns. To the south of the grand hall is the Fine Arts Section; the Picture Gallery and the Sculpture Gallery occupying a substantial brick-walled part of the building and forward and an artist of the building and forward and all the sections. Gallery occupying a substantial brick-walled part of the building, made fireproof, and which may be permanent. At the west end of the main avenue, beyond the principal building, and north of the line of its front, is the Machinery Annexe, 330 ft. long and 286 ft. wide. The buildings altogether cover a space of 474,000 square feet, of which 268,000 ft. are devoted to general exhibits of the various classes (manufacturing and commercial and articles of produce), 27,500 ft. to the Fine Arts, 16,000 ft. to the grand hall, 23,000 ft. to dining and refreshment rooms, and 140,000 ft. to machinery, boilersheds, and the like. Messrs. Campbell, Douglas, and Sellars, architects, of Glasgow, and Mr. James Barr, C.E., furnished the design for these buildings; Messrs. W. Shaw and Sons, of Glasgow, were the contractors. The arrangement and construction are highly approved. The grounds outside, sloping to the banks of the Kelvin, which are grassy and adorned with struction are highly approved. The grounds outside, sloping to the banks of the Kelvin, which are grassy and adorned with trees, and merging in the Kelvin-grove Park, contain many objects of interest. One of the most attractive is the Fairy



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: CARPET-WEAVING.

and, with its eight building slips, vast iron-working sheds and smitheries, engineering, and boiler-making, brass-casting and finishing, and other departments, can give work to four thousand hands. Messrs. D. and W. Henderson, of Partick, have turned out very fine vessels. A professorship of the science of shipbuilding has been founded in the University of Chargery.

science of shipbuilding has been rotalities. The port of Glasgow, in 1887, owned 1487 ships on its register, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,141,037 tons, showing 767 tons as the average capacity of its ships. It holds, in this respect, the third place in the United Kingdom and in the world. The list includes those of the Cunard Company, the Allan Company, and the Anchor Line, Atlantic steam-ships, others running to the Mediterranean, to the East Indies, and to South America, and to many ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. The quays at Glasgow, of which the Broomielaw is the ancient part, extend two miles and a half along the river; besides which there are two tidal docks on the north shore, the Queen's Dock, with its three basins, 20 ft. deep at low water, being the largest in Scotland; and two large public graving-docks, in addition to which there is Messrs. Henderson's graving docks, and other docks for the results of the control of the c graving-docks, in addition to which there is Messrs. Henderson's graving-dock; and other docks are being constructed on the south shore at Govan. There is already dock accommodation for a million tons of shipping. At Greenock there are the Victoria Harbour, the Albert Harbour, and the immense James Watt Dock, which is 2000 ft. long, 300 ft. wide, and has an entrance 75 ft. wide, with a depth of 32 ft. at low water; the Garvel Graving Dock is one of the finest in existence. At Dumbarton there is a commodious dry dock belonging to Dumbarton there is a commodious dry dock belonging to Messrs. M'Millan, shipbuilders.

Leaving Glasgow, the city of immense commerce and industry, with a population of 731,117, including the suburbs and suburban burghs—passing down the Clyde in one of the beautiful steam-boats running to the lochs, coasts, and isless of beautiful steam-boats running to the lochs, coasts, and isles of the West Highlands, which start from the Broomielaw every morning—the shores of the river, widening into the Firth, soon become attractive and interesting. To the left is the old town of Renfrew, beyond which rises a cloud of smoke from the Paisley factories. Below Renfrew is Blythswood House, where the Queen is the guest of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., M.P., the President of the Glasgow Exhibition. A few miles lower down, to the right, the Rock of Dumbarton,

Fountain, constructed by Messrs. W. and J. Galloway, of Man-Fountain, constructed by Messrs. W. and J. Galloway, of Manchester. Its basin is 120 ft. in diameter; its machinery throws the jets of water 150 ft. high; and these, in the evening display, are splendidly illuminated and coloured, internally, by a system of electric lights, in a circular chamber beneath the centre of the fountain, with glass slides of different colours. The Doulton Fountain, of artistic terra-cotta work, 60 ft. in diameter, is of beautiful design, in the Renaissance style, with a statue of the Queen, wearing her crown and holding the orb



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: CIGARETTE MAKING.

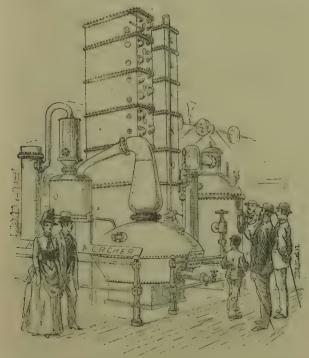
and sceptre, four decorative figures pouring water from vases, and groups representing India and the Colonies, and the Army and Navy. Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth, have munificently presented this noble work to the city of Glasgow. The building in imitation of the ancient Bishop's Castle of Glasgow, ing in imitation of the ancient Bishop's Castle of Glasyow, which we have described on a former occasion, contains several interesting collections of historical and antiquarian relies; some relating to the early Christian Church in Scotland, some to King Robert Bruce, some to the Stuarts and to Queen Mary, some to Knox and the Reformation, or to the Covenanters, and to the Jacobites, besides memorials of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. The Queen's Jubilee gifts, lent by her Majesty to the Exhibition, are placed on view in the Kelvin-grove Park Museum.

The different classes of articles in the Industrial Exhibition have already been enumerated, and follow much the

bition have already been enumerated, and follow much the same order as that with which everybody is now familiar: for example, agricultare, mining, and quarries, engineering, shipping, machinery, carriages, cutlery, chemistry, food and liquors, textile fabries, paper and printing, furniture, pottery and glass, jewellery, clocks and watches, fisheries, education, and musical instruments, each subject with others allied to it. and musical instruments, each subject with others allied to it. We give a few Illustrations of carpet-weaving, pen and pencil making, eigarette-making, and the apparatus for distilling rum, sent by a firm at Dundee; also, from among the miscellaneous curiosities, two relies of the French War.

The great Glasgow industry of shipbuilding is well represented in the Exhibition, and may be selected here for more particular description, after the account of its history in our article on "Glasgow and the Clyde, Past and Present." Nearly will the Clyde shipbuilders of note, and some of those on the

all the Clyde shipbuilders of note, and some of those on the Tyne, with the principal manufacturers of iron and steel for this purpose, and of marine steam-engines, have contributed to the Exhibition. Many of the models are beautifully



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: COPPER RUM STILL EXHIBITED BY ROBERTSON AND ORCHER, DUNDEE.

executed; one that is much admired is that of the new Iuman and International liner, the City of New York, recently launched by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson. Another is the model of a proposed new Guion liner shown by the Fairfield Company, and expected by them to perform the Atlantic passage in five days. The models of the Government cruisers, despatch and torpedo boats, recently built by Messrs. R. Napier and Sons and J. and G. Thomson, attract much attention. Messrs. Denny and Brothers are represented by a large number of models of their vessels, and by that of a ship's

dining-saloon with music-room above, which has been prepared with the view of showing the artistic and structural skill of their establishment at Dumbarton. Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Newcastle, are represented by a stand on which are displayed models of H.M.S. Orlando and Undaunted, twinscrew belted cruisers, and H.M.S. Surprise and Alacrity, despatch-vessels, recently built by this company; also, models of their newest passenger-steamers, and a working-model of triple-compound engines as fitted in the steam-ship Flamborough. Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Newcastle, and Joseph L. Thompson and Sons, of Sunderland, are also represented by interesting collections of their vessels. Apart from models of the ordinary type of mail and passenger steam-ships, there are examples of the more specialised work for which the Clyde is also famed. Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson, of Paisley, and Simons and Co. and Lobnitz and Co., of Renfrew, show models of the powerful dredgers and hopper-barges, which are an essential agent in the maintenance of such water highways as the Clyde. The last-named firm exhibit the model of the marine-dredger, Dérocheuse, fitted with the firm's patent rock-breaking apparatus, recently built for the Suez Canal Company. Many of the shipowning companies exhibit models of their vessels; while Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor line, display pictures of several of their fleet of steam-ships, of which the while Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor line, display pictures of several of their fleet of steam-ships, of which the most prominent is the City of Rome. The Cunard Company show a beautiful model of the steam-ships Umbria and Etruria, noted for their fast passages across the Atlantic. The Allan line exhibit a full-sized example of the intermediate passenger accommodation on board their steamers. At the stand of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson there is also shown a specimen state-grown as fitted on board the new Imman lines. state-room as fitted on board the new Inman liner.

state-room as fitted on board the new Inman liner.

Ship's compasses and other nautical instruments are shown by D. M'Gregor and Co., F. Sewell, A. Dobie and Son, and Whyte and Co. Ship's rigging and other blocks, and steering-wheels, are displayed by the well-known blockmakers, W. Alexander and Co., Govan. In the west corridor, Copeman and Co., London, show their well-known seat-rafts and lifebuoys; the latter are also displayed by Steedman and M'Alister, and by John Wilson, Glasgow. Anchors, boat-davits, lamps, clocks, telegraphs, and many other articles of a ship's outfit, are here exhibited. Marine engineering is exemplified in the section occupied by machinery in motion. It contains, for instance, Messrs. Ross and Duncan's set of full-sized triple expansion engines, working under steam, and fitted with Bremme's patent valve-gear for reversing and for varying the

reversing and for varying the expansion; Duncan's patent propeller is attached to the shaft of the engine. Messrs. Wigham, Richardson, and Co., of New-cistle, exhibit a working model of their triple expansion engines, as fitted in the Alphonso XII., of the fleet of the Compañia Transatlantica, Spain. In the Main Avenue, Denny and Co. of Dumbarton, have a model illustrating Brock's patent quadruple expansion engines. At the Palmer Ship-building and Iron Company's stand, already noticed, there is a working model of triple expansion engines, to a scale of 3 in. per foot. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., of Newcastle, show, in motion, an exquisitely-finished working model of triple expansion engines for the Royal Italian twin-screw armour-clad Sardegna, now being constructed by the Società Hawthorn-Guppy, Naples, from the design of the exhibitors. The model, which is to a scale of 1½ in. to the foot, is the work of J. G. Allison, Sunderland, and excites general

admiration.
The steel plates, forgings, and The steel plates, forgings, and castings are of great interest to the marine engineer. The Steel Company of Scotland are represented by one of the "trophy" stands, constructed of examples of the various manufactures in steel. David Colville and Sons, of Motherwell, make an imposing display of their steel manufacture.

of Motherwell, make an imposing display of their steel manufactures, and the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, of Sheffield, show a multifarious collection of heavy steel castings for use in almost all departments of engineering. Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, contribute an important part of this section. Forged steel crank shafts, cast steel propeller blades, an assortment of ordnance forgings for guns, from 6 in. up to 13:5 in. breech-loading rifled, compound steel-faced armour plates, and armour bolts, are a few of their exhibits, which embrace all kinds of manufacture, from thick armour plates down to the steel plates of which pens are made. Messrs. John Brown and Co., of Sheffield (296), show Purves' patent ribbed boiler-flues, marine-shafting, boiler-end plates, and compound armour; John Spencer and Co., of Newcastle, samples of steel castings and forgings; Lindsay Burnet and Co., Govan, specimen hydraulic and machine flanged - steel Co., Govan, specimen hydraulic and machine flanged-steel

boiler-plates.

Machines for drilling, riveting, and tapping plates, when set in their place on the sides of ships or boilers, worked by electro-magnetic power, the invention of Mr. F. J. Rowan, C.E., Glasgow, will be noticed. The collection of machines and tools for working iron and steel, flattening, shearing, sawing, punching, drilling, slotting, milling, screw-cutting, and turning in a lathe, is really wonderful. The various contrivances of patent steering-gear for ships, winches and windlasses, pumps, and other appliances for nautical use, afford an interesting study. All these inventions and manufactures have a special bearing on the means by which Glasgow and the Clyde maintain their position in carrying on a vast maritime Clyde maintain their position in carrying on a vast maritime

traffic.

The Women's Industry Section occupies three courts on the north side of the Grand Hall. The articles are classed under six headings:—Needlework and knitting; lace; mechanical work, such as straw and basket-work, filigree-work, glove-making, flower-making, spinning, feather-dressing, bookbinding, &c.; decorative-work and furnishings, carving in wood, &c.; painting, drawing, and engraving on fabrics, china, glass, cards, &c., designs for art embroidery, &c., and tracings of ships' drawings; ladies' and children's hygienic clothing. The work of securing the exhibits was undertaken by three committees of ladies, having the Countess of Rosebery as convener for England and Wales, with Princess Christian as assistant; the Duchess of Abercorn, convener for Ireland; and Lady Campbell, of Blythswood, convener, and Lady King and Lady Thomson, sub-conveners, for Scotland, India, the Colonies, and foreign nations. The labours of these

committees, which include in their membership many of the noblest ladies in the land, have been attended with great success. Local exhibitions were held throughout the country to stimulate the work in the districts, and at these the best and most representative articles were chosen for final exhibition. Some came from India, some from Canada, some from Norway, and from other countries of Europe, showing the ornamental work executed by women. From Germany there are illustrations of the mode of teaching needlework in thirteen different schools. There is a silk embroidery loom from Ayrshire in operation, a tweed loom from Harris also worked by women, and some of the Shetlanders attend to produce their fine knitting within the Exhibition. The School Boards have collected the best specimens of work done by girls in the Board schools and in higher-class schools; and the Girls' Friendly Society and similar institutions have shown what committees, which include in their membership many of the Friendly Society and similar institutions have shown what can be done under their supervision.

Further notice of the Exhibition, and of the proceedings at

Glasgow, must be deferred until next week. In preparing our Illustrations, we have derived some assistance from the photo-

Illustrations, we have derived some assistance from the photographs lent us by Messrs. Annan, photographic artists.

Her Majesty the Queen, travelling from Osborne on the night of Tuesday, Aug. 21, arrived next morning at Blythswood House, Renfrew, the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, for a visit of three days, leaving that place for Balmoral on the Friday evening. The Queen, on going to see the Exhibition, was received in the city of Glasgow with a splendid festive demonstration of loyalty, the particular features of which will be shown next week in our Illustrations. The Lord Provost, Sir James King, and the Municipality of Glasgow, did the honours of their city to the satisfaction of her Majesty, and with the hearty co-operation of all classes of the people.

SEA-ACORNS.

Yesterday, as I came from my dip in the sea, I had to scramble lesteracy, as I came from my drp in the sea, I had to seramine barefooted over a ledge of rock to the safe haven wherein I had deposited the suits and wrappings of the outer man. The surface of the rock, which appeared so smooth viewed from a distance, was, in reality, a veritable place of torture, for it was studded with small sharp shells, contact with which rendered my scramble somewhat of a penitential pilgrimage in its nature. The candid friend who heard my plaint was immediately preserved with a hyperbol specific part of the state of the s diately prepared with a hundred questions regarding not only



THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION: OLD DUTCH COCOA HOUSE.

the nature of these shells, which encrust the rocks everywhere, but concerning the "use" or uselessness of such minute and feeble folk in the world at all. There is much difficulty experienced at times in replying to commonplace questions. What the shells are is a matter easily enough disposed of; what use they may subserve in the world at large, is a point not so easily determined. After all, is this question of "use" really one which need concern us greatly in our studies of life? I trow not; for it surely indicates by no means a lofty conception of things if we are perpetually to speak and think of living beings as we should talk of the items in a store. Each organism, like the smith in "The Fair Maid of Perth," "fights for its own hand" in the struggle for existence. If in the course of its fight it aids or opposes the interests of other living things, it will receive benefit or incur failure in a meed corresponding to its own ways and means. This is really the true philosophy of natural history study. To "consider the lilies" as if they were mere contrivances for human ends and "uses" is a tolerably small-minded fashion of regarding the children of life. To know something of their histories, structure, and relationships, and thereby to learn how life jogs along its primrose way (or the reverse), is in itself an education worth much seeking after and much painstaking care.

A true to philosophy bewere. On a piece of stone close the nature of these shells, which enerust the rocks everywhere,

structure, and relationships, and thereby to learn how life jogs along its primrose way (or the reverse), is in itself an education worth much seeking after and much painstaking care.

A truce to philosophy, however. On a piece of stone close by I discern a colony of these incrusting shells. Into the pool I drop the stone and its tenants. Watch what happens. The upper end of each little shell uncloses, as does a trap-door, and forth issues a set of "feelers," which remind you of delicate feathery plumes. Now, backwards and forwards in the water wave these plumes, expanding to the full in their outward movement, and then gracefully folding inwards, as a preliminary to their next and succeeding sweep. These plumes, moreover, you would find, on microscopic examination, to be abundantly provided with hairs, converting them into veritable brushes, which, like the proverbial broom of Mrs. Partington, are really employed in sweeping the waters. You can guess the use of these plumes, though you may not so readily arrive at a first conception of their nature. They are the commissariat officials of the sea-acorn's economy—for under this name you must know the shells which encrust the rocks, stones, and oysters everywhere. By aid of its "feelers" the sea-acorn sweeps into its mouth the food-particles on which it lives. A most effective brush must these plumes constitute, seeing that they mumber some twenty four in all cach of the original most effective brush must these plumes constitute, seeing that they number some twenty-four in all, each of the original twelve being double in nature. It is more than probable that these organs, forming what has been named the "glass



CORA LINN, FALLS OF THE CLYDE, NEAR LANARK.

hand" of the sea-acorn, also serve for breathing purposes, although inside the shell we certainly light upon structures believed to represent gills. Still, from their incessant waving in the clear water, and from the obvious opportunity thus afforded of bringing the blood of our acorn in contact with the vivifying oxygen of the sea, we may assume with safety that the plumes of the "glass-hand" play a part, at least, in renewing the vital fluid of the miniature frame.

I tap lightly on the stone which contains our colony of sea-acorns, and in a moment you observe each set of plumes is withdrawn, while the trap-doors of the shell are closed with something which reminds you of a defiant snap. This observation, then, proves to us that the acorn possesses means for maintaining relations with the outer world—or, in plain language, that it includes a nervous system among its personal belongings. And if you could dissect the body completely, you would find comprised within the shell a perfect digestive system for the assimilation of food. We cannot presume to gauge perfection of organs by the standard of size in the world of life, and the sea-acorn race illustrates this contention in an apt fashion. Nor can you argue that simplicity of structure always means lowness of origin, for the history of how your sea-acorn came to be what it is proves the necessity for our looking backward as well as forward in the matter of living histories.

Sea-acorns are in reality poor relations of the barnacles

histories.

Sea-acorns are in reality poor relations of the barnacles which you have seen coating the sides of ships in the graving-dock. The barnacle possesses a stalk, while the acorns want that appendage; and therein lies the principal difference betwixt the races. But both acorn and barnacle in turn show relationships to other and widely different animals. That crab which you see perambulating in the pool in his own lop-sided fashion is an aristocrat of the barnacle class. So also is the lobster, and the shrimp, and the other shelled animals with legs. How do I know this? you inquire. Listen, and you shall be more than satisfied with the correctness of my statement. The sea-acorn in due season develops eggs, and these are liberated from the parent-shell and sent forth into the world of waters to start life on their own account. Each egg develops at first into a widely different animal from the acorn itself. In the days of its infancy the sea-acorn appears as a minute oval body, possessing a

The front pair of feelers have increased in size; but the two original pair of legers have been cast off, and are replaced by six pairs of short, jointed feet. The tail also develops swimming appendages; and two eyes succeed the Cyclopean and earlier state of things. In this condition, the young acorn



BASS DRUM AND SHAKO USED AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO, IN THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

exactly resembles certain of the adult water-fleas; and it is also to be noted that in the course of their own development the crab and lobster tribes exhibit stages which parallel the condition of the acorn just described. Then the days of its youth come to an end. The feelers grow large and strong; and

terror" began slowly to withdraw its head from the relaxing grasp of the right. For some seconds the trembling woodman appeared deaf to entreaty, and could not be persuaded to apply a noose of liana to the snake's neck. The largest serpents become paralysed when properly noosed, and are readily dragged along the ground helpless as a log. Just as the snake's head seemed about to oze through the numbed fingers, the half-breed screwed up his courtee sufficiently to apply the the half-breed screwed up his courage sufficiently to apply the liana, as directed, with the result that the brute at once relaxed its coils, and was dragged down to a neighbouring stream, hung up and skinned. It measured eight feet five

stream, fitting up and skinned. It measured eight feet live inches, and was about as thick in the largest part of the body as the calf of a man's leg.

The fangs, which were carefully extracted, measured 1½ in. in length, and were hollow to within a short distance of the point where, on the inner side, lay the orifice through which the poison was ejected by the action of the base of the fan on the small bag in which it was secreted. On squeezing the bag, a small quantity of poison—a yellowish fluid—passed down the hollow in the tooth, and gathered into a tiny drop of concentrated death.

concentrated death.

The stomach contained two wood-rats, about the size of guinea-pigs, one partially digested, the other recently swallowed.

According to the annual report of the Central Council of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, 14,048 young ones, gathered from the more crowded districts of London, were sent to cottage homes in the country last year, at a cost of £9178, towards which the parents contributed £2819. The offices of the fund are at 10, Buckingham-street, Strand.

The Corporation of the City of London in the early part of the year instructed the committee managing the City of London School to inquire into the system of teaching modern languages, and what increased facilities could be adopted for their acquirement at the City of London School. The committee has adopted as its own the report of the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Abbott. It is now recommended that the study of Latin in the middle school should be suppressed in two out of the three forms, and additional instruction be given in French, English history, and geography. Latin would be taught in the senior class in the middle



VIEW IN THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.



BLYTHSWOOD HOUSE, RENFREW, VISITED BY THE QUEEN.

single eye. A shell covers its back; a tail appears; and from the front of the body there grows a pair of feelers, while from its sides project two pairs of legs. Internally a digestive system soon appears; and, thus provided, the young acorn swims merrily through the sea. Then



PENCIL-MAKING: THE GROOVING MACHINE.

comes the moulting-stage. Increase of growth is impossible to a shelled animal unless the old shell be changed for a new one. Hence the reason for the moults which the infant animal exhibits. By-and-by, a further stage is reached when the young acorn attains a still more perfect shell composed of two distinct halves or pieces.

a cement is poured out from them which fixes the hitherto a cement is poured out from them which fixes the hitherto free-swimming body to rock or shell. The eyes disappear, and the double shell vanishes away, to become replaced by the conical limy structure you see before you on the stone. Last of all, the legs are changed into the plumes or glass-hand of the adult acorn, which, to use the words of a great naturalist, is thus only a kind of degenerate crab, fixed head downwards as we have seen in its shell, and kicking food with its legs into its mouth. Thus you see that to know an animal in reality you must understand its becoming as well as its being. The sea-acorn's history, in this sense, is a lesson which holds good and true of all other living things.

Andrew Wilson.

A FIGHT WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

A writer in the Statesman of India, signing himself "R. M.," who was once head of the Crown Lands Department in the colony of Trinidad, says:—In company with a half-breed, who combined the vocations of woodman and hunter, I who combined the vocations of woodman and hunter, I stumbled suddenly on a large specimen of the crotalus nutus slowly winding its way among the leafy débris of the forest. For some time it was difficult to discern the scaly folds of the snake through the brown mass of decaying foliage; but, having reached a clear spot, the reptile coiled round a low stump and prepared for action. About a yard of the body next the head was contracted into numerous sharp curves not unlike a corkscrew, while the yellow eyes gleamed with a baleful light. There was little fascination about these orbs, and no mistaking the malignant intentions of their orbs, and no mistaking the malignant intentions of their owner. A stick brought within reach of that mortal coil was struck almost with the rapidity of lightning, no matter how swiftly withdrawn. This was effected by the instantaneous straightening of the short curves into which this portion of the body had been contracted. Even the wily mongoose would have needed all his marvellous agility to avoid the deadly stroke if once within range. The reach was about a yard, and the assault was delivered horizontally some six inches from the ground, directly towards the assailant.

The hunter who had hitherto kept at a respectful distance,

inches from the ground, directly towards the assailant.

The hunter, who had hitherto kept at a respectful distance, as he alleged the snake could spring, was eventually persuaded to approach sufficiently near to strike it with a ten-foot pole. At the first blow the heavy coils relaxed from the stump, and the creature appeared dead or stunned. The writer at once grasped the neck about two inches from the head, and raised the reptile partly from the ground to examine it. As though galvanised into life by the touch, the crotalus seemed at once to recover its energies, and swiftly made a couple of turns round the thigh and right arm of its would-be captor. The constricting power exercised was such that the hand grasping the neck soon began to lose power, and the writer realised the awkward soon began to lose power, and the writer realised the awkward-predicament into which his temerity had led him. Little could be done with the free left hand while the "scaly

school. The result of these alterations would be to increase the study of French. A recommendation is also made that German should be made a regular and compulsory study (and not extra as at present) for the upper part of the sixth form who had attained a sufficient degree of efficiency in French



PENCIL-MAKING: THE ROUNDING MACHINE.

With a view to further developments in the study of German it is suggested that in future elections of masters, ability to teach that language should form an important consideration. With regard to Spanish and Italian, it is proposed to form classes for the study of languages out of school-hours if sufficient applications be made.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Now is the time when the voice of the American is heard in the land. If it were not for these welcome visitors from over the sea the West-End shopkeepers might almost as well shut up during August and September. But the presence of vast numbers of American ladies, who are beginning to find out that shopping in London is much cheaper and pleasanter than it is in Paris, and quite as good, prevents this season of the year from being entirely stagnant, and even coaxes out into the shop windows a few foretokens of the autumn fashions. The shop windows a few foretokens of the autumn fashions. The gowns which are now being prepared for the autumn season are nearly all made with the fronts of the skirts almost undraped, but embroidered deeply round the bottom. The most fashionable form of embroidery is an "applique" of some contrasting colour fixed on with fancy stitching in fine gold or silver thread. Tan colour upon blue, a very pale bluish-grey upon brown, and fawn upon green are amongst the contrasts chosen. The material both of the pattern and of the ground is a firm Amazon cloth, and the edges of the pattern are outlined in chain-stitch of gold or silver thread. The designs are those modified Greek ones which are characteristic of the French Empire fashions; a somewhat set and formal and large pattern being invariably employed. The backs of the autumn skirts will be almost plain, scarcely any loop being seen in the drapery, though it is arranged with considerable fullness over two small steels set close together at the top, quite superseding pads or "improvers." Polonaises in the Directoire fashion will be very much worn over the combroidered skirts as just described, with trimming to match for vest and revers.

I am asked by a correspondent when and where Lord

Tennyson compared Jane Austen to Shakspeare? My authority is to be found in the correspondence of Sir Henry Taylor, where this opinion is given as having been expressed by Lord Tennyson in conversation. Macaulay's judgment that Jane Austen comes near to Shakspeare is better known. "Shakspeare," said he, "has neither equal nor second; but among the writers who have approached the great master we have no hesitation in placing Jane Austen, a woman of whom England may justly be proud." But, indeed, such an appreciation of the writings of this one of the greatest of English novelists has been expressed by very many of those most competent to judge; and Mr. Cheney was not so far out when he said that his test of intellectual capacity was to discover whether an individual did or did not admire the works of Jane Austen. Archbishop Whately coincides with Tennyson and Macaulay in comparing her to Shakspeare. Harriet Martineau mentions having read "Persuasion" eleven times (the same tale which Whewell had read "oftener than he could say"); and Miss Martineau declares the novels generally to be "unequalled in truth, charm, and interest." Southey held Jane Austen's works to be "more true to Nature, and to have passages of finer feeling than any others of the age." Lord Holland never wearied of them, and invariably had one or the other read aloud to him to distract his mind when tortured by gout; and Walter Scott records in his diary his reading "for the third time, at least, Miss Austen's finely-written novel 'Pride and Prejudice.'"

Is it not almost shocking to reflect that those works wore written secretly—surreptitiously—shamefacedly—and that their composition was concealed by the author and her family as much and as long as possible? When Jane Austen was writing those immortal books it was considered necessary that

she should keep a large piece of needlework upon her table, in order that she might therewith conceal her manuscript if anybody came to pay a morning call. As Mrs. Cockburn, writing some years earlier than Jane Austen's time, truly

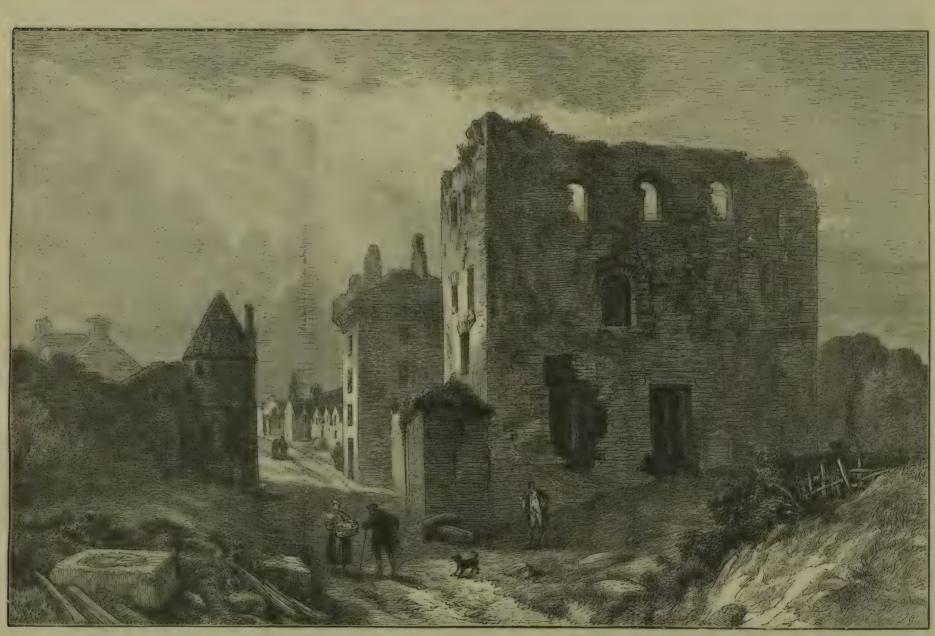
If some adventurous genius rare arise, Who on exalted themes her talent tries, She fears to give her work, though praised, her name, And shrinks not more from infamy than fame!

It is impossible to guess how much that women might have done has been lost to the world in the past from that state of feeling; and the wonder is that under such conditions not so few, but so many, women, have already won themselves a place among the immortals.

I am asked furthermore, by the same enterprising correspondent, to mention some names of the living writers that men "write up" and women do not admire. My notes on that subject will be found in my posthumous memoirs! As Charlotte Brontë makes Shirley say: "If I spoke all I think on this point, if I gave my real opinion of some first-rate female characters in some first-rate novels, where should I be? Dead, under a cairn of avenging stones, in half an hour!"

of avenging stones, in half an hour!"

In Manchester, a week or two ago, the Coroner, holding an inquest upon a young infant, took occasion to make some very strong remarks about the improper treatment to which the children of the poor are often subjected. He declared that working-class mothers are frequently more deficient in instinct as to the treatment of their offspring than the lower animals; heavy meals of food suitable for adults being sometimes found in the stomachs of children, who had been as surely killed by such ill-treatment of their tender digestive organs as though they had been poisoned. Doubtless there is much ignorance



THE BISHOP'S CASTLE, GLASGOW, AS IT APPEARED ABOUT A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

about the proper food for infants. But it is only too certain that in a large number of cases it is not absolute want of knowledge that is responsible for the improper feeding and other preventible causes of the deaths of the children of the poor. Knowledge avails little where every fresh mouth taking from a scanty store is unwelcome. The insurance of the lives of very young children is unquestionably partly responsible for the excessive mortality amongst them; but even where there is no deliberate design no admitted and but even where there is no deliberate design, no admitted and distinct desire, to get rid of the child for some personal advantage to the parents, there is yet only too often a careless indifference, which comes to much the same thing in the end. At the same time ignorance has much to answer for. Many a poor mother tends her children as carefully, and grieves as much if they untimely die, as any rich mothers do; and it is an admirable effort of philanthropy to offer to poor women simple and easily comprehended instruction in the simple principles of infant feeding and hygiene. Baroness Rothschild at Mentmore, Mrs. Pennington at Stockport, Mr. Henry Lee, M.P., at Bolton, and many others, have from time to time arranged for lectures being given upon such subjects to working-women; while in Birmingham there exists a "Ladies' Useful Work Society," with the express object of giving a number of courses of health lectures, either in cottages or in school-rooms, in all parts of the town, winter after winter. The ladies who lecture are doctors' wives or others, who have themselves obtained the necessary instruction from books which are easily procurable. Some of these ladies can speak to a hundred or more women at once; others only feel capable of gathering ten or a dozen around them in a room, and holding a sort of informal conversation. Altogether, many hundreds of working-women have been thus addressed upon these subjects in Birmingham, each winter, for some years past; and so marked has been the result that the Health Committee of the Corporation, in a recent report, specially paid a tribute to the value of the lectures in checking both infant mortality and the spread of infectious diseases.

FLORENCE FENWICK-MILLER.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

From the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council there From the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council there has been issued an official paper calling attention to the progress of the valuable schools of agriculture which have been established in nearly every province of Italy. These schools, of which nineteen are designated "practical" and six "special," are subsidised by the Government, which, as a rule, pays about three-fifths of the costs of maintaining them, the remainder being found by the provinces and communes in which they are located. In the practical schools the programme comprises the elements of the Italian languages, history, geography, arithmetic, geometry, land-measuring. history, geography, arithmetic, geometry, land-measuring, drawing, accounts, natural science, and all the industries connected with agriculture. Not less than fifteen and not more than eighteen hours a week are to be devoted to this kind of instruction. Practical farm-teaching is conveyed by making the pupils carry on the work of the farms adjoined to the schools, upon which they must be employed from five to eight hours daily when the weather permits. For the special hours daily when the weather permits. For the special schools, the course of instruction is the same as in the case of the practical schools, but the technical teaching is confined to the special object of each school. In four of these vine-culture and wine-production are the specialties. In one fruit-growing and horticulture are practised. In the other dairying and zootechny form the subjects of the three years' course of study and technical training. Much general improvement to the agriculture of the country round about is attributed to the example and influence of these schools.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S BUNGALOW AT POONA. Indian Engineering contained an illustration of the new residence of the Duke of Connaught at Poona, and gives a description of it. It is a large, pleasant-looking building, situated about midway between the G.I.P. railway station and the Poona Hotel. The top floor will be flagged with dressed Shahabad stone, and the pillars along the verandah are of

soft stone with simple but tastefully-carved foliage capitals. There is also a large porch in front, supported on tall white pillars. This, like the ground-floor, has a verandah running round it. The verandah leads out on to a small terrace surmounting the porch. A staircase leads on to a terrace which is about 45 ft. from the ground, from which a splendid view of the cantonment and suburbs can be obtained. On the west, Gunesh Khind and Paruttee Hill can be seen; in the north, a fine view of Kirkee, with the Deccan College in the foreground, is obtained, with Yerrowda Jail and the Bund Hill in the distance towards the right. On the east is seen the Council Hall, with Ghorpooree station a little to the left. On the east the whole cantonment is overlooked, St. Mary's Church standing out prominently against the hills which extend away to the horizon, and which, though bare and bleak-looking now, will present a beautiful sight when clothed with verdure during the monsoons and cold season. It is estimated that the total cost of the building will be 80,000 rupees. soft stone with simple but tastefully-carved foliage capitals.

It has been decided by the board of management of the London Homeopathic Hospital and Medical School, Great Ormond-street, to open a new convalescent home at Eastbourne. Already a large amount has been subscribed, including the following donations:—Mrs. Clifton Brown, £1000; Sir James Alexander, £500; Mr. George Sturge, £500; and Lord Grimthorpe, 100 gs.

It is now ascertained that the last street collection for the Hospital Saturday Fund was the largest in the history of this Fund, amounting to £5000, being £500 more than the similar collection in 1887. By the workshop collection, the proceeds of which are due, it is hoped to realise £10,000; 30,000 collecting-sheets and a large number of collecting-boxes have been supplied to multifarious business establishments in the Metropolis, and special sheets have been issued to the various postal departments, the Royal Arsenal, and to schools, workmen's clubs, friendly societies, and vestries and district boards' officials.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 12, 1876), with a codicil (dated Oct. 20, 1881), of Mr. Evelyn Bazalgette, Q.C., late of Lincoln's Inn, and No. 64, Devonshire-place, who died on July 21, has just been proved by Sir Joseph William Bazalgette, C.B., the nephew, and Edward Bazalgette, two of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £155,000. The testator bequeaths considerable legacies to relatives; and there are also bequests to servants. As to the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves one moiety, upon trust, for his nephew, Lewis John Francis Twysden; and the ultimate residue to his said nephew, Sir Joseph William Bazalgette.

The will (dated July 16, 1879), with three codicils (dated

residue to his said nephew, Sir Joseph William Bazalgette.

The will (dated July 16, 1879), with three codicils (dated July 17, 1879; Sept. 29, 1884; and Feb. 15, 1889), of Mr. George Crafter, late of No. 81, Blackfriars-road, and of Woodstowe, Dulwich, solicitor, who died on March 14 last, was proved on Aug. 9 by Mr. William Crafton Perry, Charles Lloyd Roberts, and Mrs. Annabella Roberts, the niece, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £94,000. The testator gives many and considerable legacies to relatives, friends, clerks, servants, and others; and the residue of his estate he leaves to his nephews and nieces; William Crafter Perry, Annabella Roberts, Jane Crafter, Marion Crafter, and William Crafter.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Mr.

and William Crafter.

Letters of Administration of the personal estate of Mr. Joseph Bond, late of No. 5, Regent's Park-road, who died on Feb. 7, 1886, at No. 21, Chesham-terrace, Kemp Town, Brighton, intestate, a widower without issue, were granted on Aug. 11 to the Solicitor for the Affairs of her Majesty's Treasury and his successors in that office, for the use of her Majesty, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £69,000. In the great of no over heing able to make out a great claims the event of no one being able to make out a good claim to the estate of the deceased under some will not yet discovered, the personal estate, although nominally administered for the use of her Majesty, does not go to the Queen, but will eventually go into the Consolidated Fund.

or her Majesty, does not go to the Queen, but will eventually go into the Consolidated Fund.

The will (dated Sept. 17, 1872), with nine codicils, of Mrs. Sara Aussten, late of No. 6, Montague-place, Bedford-square, who died on June 28 last, was proved on Aug. 15 by Arthur Raymond Harding and Lieut.-General Frederic Peter Layard, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £60,000. The testatrix bequeaths £100 to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association; £50 each to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, the North London Hospital, and the Magdalen Hospital; and very numerous legacies, pecuniary and specific, to relatives, executors, servants, and others. As to the residue of her property, including the property under the will of her late husband, over which she has a power of appointment, she leaves one fourth to her nephew, the Right Hon. Sir Austen Henry Layard; two fourths, upon trust, for her nephews Frederic Peter Layard and Edgar Leopold Layard, their wives, and children; and one fourth, upon certain trusts, for the widow and children of her late brother, John Rickett, and her sister, Louisa Rebecca Linton, and her three children.

The will (dated April 4, 1881) of Mr. John Raymond

and her three children.

The will (dated April 4, 1881) of Mr. John Raymond Raymond-Barker, J.P., D.L., late of Fairfold Park, Gloucester, who died on May 21 last, was proved on Aug. 15 by Sir Lumley Graham, Barts, and Sir John Edmund Commerell, K.C.B., V.C., the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £51,000. The testator leaves all his freehold and leasehold property in London, Westminster, and the county of Middlesex, upon trust, for his daughters, Augusta and Lenora, for life, and at their deaths to the son of his son Percy, who shall be heir-presumptive to the Fairfold estate; £1000. his household furniture and effects, and the interest of certain securities, to his wife, Lady Katherine Barker, and other legacies. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his said wife.

securities, to his wife, Lady Katherine Barker, and other legacies. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his said wife.

The will (dated July 5, 1880) of Sir Charles Edward Keith Kortright, formerly her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Philadelphia, late of No. 2, Grosvenor-crescent, who died on May 19 last, was proved on Aug. 8 by Dame Martha Ellen Kortright, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £49,000. The testator devises and bequeaths all his property of whatsoever nature and wherever found, real, personal, and mixed, to his wife, absolutely.

The will (executed Feb. 9, 1869) of Mr. Patrick Gammie, late of No. 14, Stanhope-gardens, formerly Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, who died on May 20, 1887, was proved on Aug. 10 by Mrs. Mary Maclean Gammie, the widow and acting executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £29,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to Charles Addison; and £9000, upon trust, for his wife, for life; then, as to £5000 thereof for the said Charles Addison; as to £1000 thereof for Mrs. Harriet Forbes Simpson; as to £1000 for the Minister and Elders of the Established Church of Forgue, Aberdeenshire, upon trust, to distribute the income periodically among the poor of the said parish as to them shall seem most deserving; £1000 for the Principal and Professors of King's College, Aberdeen, to found a Bursary for modern languages, to be called the "Gammie Bursary;" and as to the remaining £1000 thereof for the Army Medical Officers' Benevolent Society. The residue of his property he gives to his wife, absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1887) of Mr. William Eden

residue of his property he gives to his wife, absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1887) of Mr. William Eden
Nesfield, late of No. 45, Buckingham-road, Brighton, who died on March 25 last, was proved on Aug. 4 by Mrs. Mary Annetta Nesfield, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £13,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife, for

her own use and benefit absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1885), with a codicil (dated July 22, 1887), of Sir Richard Green-Price, Bart., late of Norton-Vicarage, in the county of Radnor, who died on Aug. 11, 1887, at Fitzroysquare, was proved on Aug. 13 by Dame Laura Green-Price, the widow, George William Whitmore Green-Price, the son, and Powlett Charles Milbank, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £11,000. With the exception of a legacy to an old servant, and a complimentary legacy to his agent, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to

his wife. his wife.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1885) of Sir Edward Henry Gervas Stracey, Bart., late of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk, who died on June 6 last, at Bournemouth, was proved on Aug. 13 by Dame Mary Gertrude Stracey, the widow, and Major George Heaviside, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £10,000. The testator bequeaths all his personal estate to his wife; and he devises all his real estate in the parishes of Rackheath, Salhouse, Sprowston, Wroxham, Crostwick, Hoveton St. John, and other parishes and places adjoining, upon trust, to pay £1000 per annum to his wife, for life. Subject thereto he devises the said real estate to the use of his son, Edward Paulett Stracey, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, successively, according to seniority in tail male.

Mr. W. R. Kemp, Chief Officer in the Court Orders Department of the Queen's Bench Division, has retired from that position after a long term of service. Consequent upon this resignation several alterations will, it is understood, be effected in the Central Office of the Royal Courts of Justice.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

advantage of this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

PTHE (New York)—Problem received with thank. It is very pretty, adminished shortly. B W LA MOTHE (New York) and shall be published short

and shall be published shortly.

WA SMITH (Bellary, S auth Ind a).—We are totally unable to understand your notation, and cannot, therefore, say whether you have copied the diagram rightly or not; but, as published, R cannot take Q, because it is pinned by a W Bat K Rs.

J K WESTON.—There is nothing gained by inverting the usual conditions of a inadmissible in modern problems.

J AMYGDALIS (Trieste).—A problem fourney figures in the programme of the Bradford Congress, the conditions of which were to be; unsunced during the meeting. We will give them full publicity at the earliest opportunity.

J DALY (Clapham).—We do not publish problems that have previously appeared elsewhere. Yours has done so in the City of London Chees Magazine.

Correct Solutions of Problems Mo. 231 from a Wheeler and T Mann (Now York); of No. 2312 from Columbus, A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2313 from Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, E H, and No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbus, W S (Sheffield), A Wheeler, D McCoy, and Nos Redna; of No. 2613 from E Crane, Columbu

Bernard Reynolds.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 2314 received from Mrs. Kelly (Lifton).

L Desanges, Dawn, E Phillips, J Dixon, A Newman, Bernard Reynolds, Columbus,
J D Tucker (Leeds). E You Kornatzki, W R Ratilem, R F N B mks, Howard A,
Sergeant Jonies Sage, W S (Sheffield), E Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, W Hillier
E Lacey, E Crane, Thomas Chown, T Roberts, A Wheeler, Shaaforth, Lieut, Col.
Loralne, R Worters Canterbury), C. T. Addison (York), Major Prichard, Pere,
Ewen, W Wright, T G (Ware), S B Oliver, J Hirsto Haywood, D T (Woolwich),
Peterbouse, R S B (Shooter schill), Hereward, Edmund Shaw (Sheffield), D McOy,
J Hepworth Shaw, J A Schmucke, C E P, E Louden, R H Brooks, and

NOTE.—PROBLEM No. 2315.—The W Ktat K 3rd should be a B P. Solvers will please make this correction.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2312.

ITE.

TO Kt 7th

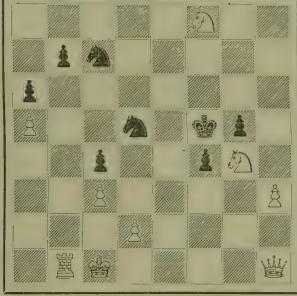
Any move WHITE.

1. Kt to Kt 7th

2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 2315.

By Signor Aspa. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE BRADFORD CHESS CONGRESS. Game in the International Masters' Tournament between Mr. BIRD and Captain MACKENZIE.

(Irregular Opening.) BLACK (Capt.M.)
P to Q 4th
P to K Kt 3rd
B to Kt 2nd
Kt to K B 3rd
Although the position, there is B to Q 3rd seems to us a stronger move at this point. P to Kt 3rd P to Q R 3rd B to B 4th Kt to K 5th 5. 6. P to Q R 4th 7. Kt to R 3rd 8, P to Q Kt 4th 9. B to Kt 2nd 10. B to K 2nd An aimless kind of dering on timidity, the right play. 11. Castles

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Capt.M.)
P to Kt 5th

Although the Kt takes up a strong position, there is nothing to support its advance, and by foreing Black's Queento its most offensive point, this move only helps his enemy's game. 16. Kt to K sq

A well-timed move. This Kt will soon become a most powerful factor in the attack. 17. P to K Kt 3rd

Another illustration of the way in which, occasionally, players of the greatest experience overlook thousandly. Black's rejonder would have leen apparent to a novice, and practically ends the game.

11. Castles P to K R 4th
The commencement of a vigorous and successful attack.

12. Kt to B 2nd P to K Kt 4th
13. P to Kt 5th P to R 4th
14. Kt to K 5th
Mr. Birds pieces are not well placed, nor does this move improve their position. There is certainly danger in capturing the Knight's Pawn; but rather than permit its advance, the risk should be run.

17. Kt takes Kt P Q takes P (ch)
19. Kt to Kt 2nd
20. R to B 2nd P to R 5th
21. B to Q 3rd B takes B
22. Q takes B To K 5th
22. Q takes B To K 5th
24. P to B 5th
Kt to K 5 rd
24. P to B 5th
Kt to K 5 rd
25. R to Q 2nd P takes Kt,
and White resigns.

GAME BETWEEN "DELTA" AND THE LATE HERR FALKBEER. The following unpublished game was played between "Delta," the well-known Scottish amateur, and the late Herr Falkbeer, at Sunpson's, in July, 1862:—

(King's Cambit declined)

(King's Gambit declined.)

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Delta), BLACK (Herr F.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th

3. P takes Q P P to K 5th

4. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd

5. Kt to K 2nd Q B 4th

6. P to Q 4th Pts P (en pass)

7. P takes P

8. Q Kt to B 3rd B to K Kt 5th

9. P to Q 4th B to Q Kt 5th

10. B to Q 2nd B takes Q Kt

11. B takes B Kt takes P

12. B takes Kt Q takes B

13. Castles R to K sq

14. R to K B 2nd Q to Q B 5th

Weak, Q to K R 4th equally threatens the enposing piece, and provents K to B sq on account of Q takes R P.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION AT BRADFORD. The British Chess Association brought its meeting at Bradford to a conclusion during the past week, after one of the most successful gatherings it has yet held—a success largely due to the happy thought which incorporated the annual competition of the Yorkshire Counties' Club in the programme. The services of a strong local executive were thus secured, of whose energy and ability it would be difficult to speak too highly, and to whose credit must be placed much of the smoothness and rapidity with which the different contests were got through. The Masters' Tournament produced some fine play, but nothing approaching that of the London Congress of 1883. Neither do we think, with all respect to Mr. Gunsberg, that his success has the merit of Zukertort's then. The winner, nevertheless, did all that could be reasonably expected of him, and by the addition of this crowning triumph to the many victories of the last few years, proves himself as probably the best tourney player living. The older masters well maintain their reputation, with, perhaps, the exception of Blackburne, whose earlier play was of very variable quality, and incurred for him two or three unexpected defeats. To our knowledge, however, he attended the Congress in defiance of medical prohibition, and, under the circumstances, made as good a fight as could be looked for. Amongst the younger players Locock showed to greatest advantage, and although Lee and Pollock do not figure prominently in the order of scoring, some of their victories were over most formidable antagonists. In connection with the proceedings a banquet was held at the Alexandra Hotel on Thursday, Aug. 16, at which Mr. Newnes, M.P., presided. MEETING OF THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION AT BRADFORD.

Mr. R. Mills, of the Treasury, has been appointed Assistant Comptroller and Auditor-General.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

This important celebration will recur on Aug. 28 and three following days. The origin of these triennial festivals—the greatest of all our provincial performances of their class—has so often been given in detail that slighter reference thereto may now suffice. The first occasion was in 1768, when the arrangements were on a comparatively limited scale. These soon began to expand, until the performances assumed a grandeur, and the money results an amount, hitherto unexampled in any provincial, or indeed metropolitan, celebration of the kind, excepting the triennial Handel Festivals at the Crystal Palace. The Birmingham Festivals, like those of the Three Choirs (Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester), have from their origin been given with the primary object of benevolence—in the former instance in aid of the Birmingham General Hospital; in the case of the Three Choirs festivals, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy of the dioceses. Of the vast amount of good effected by the Birmingham Festivals in the shape of medical and surgical help, some notion may be formed from the fact that since the foundation of these celebrations a grand total profit of nearly £120,000 has been thus realised and applied; in addition to which the grand organ in the Townhall and an extensive musical library belonging to the hospital, have been paid for out of the festival receipts.

In a musical sense, too, these festivals stand pre-eminent:

organ in the Townhall and an extensive musical library belonging to the hospital, have been paid for out of the festival receipts.

In a musical sense, too, these festivals stand pre-eminent: many great compositions have been commissioned for, and first produced at, them. The list would be too long to repreduce here; it will be sufficient to refer to the fact that Mendelssohn's immortal oratorio, "Elijah," was brought out and conducted by the composer (in August, 1846). Other great works by Mendelssohn, including his "St. Paul" and "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), were first given with adequate resources at Birmingham, where grand compositions from the same source would have been produced but for the untimely death of the great composer in 1847. The most recent works of importance produced at Birmingham were Gounod's oratorios "The Redemption" (1882) and "Mors et Vita" (1885). Most of the greatest singers of past and present times have been heard at Birmingham Festivals, and the orchestra and chorus have been on a scale of grandeur and efficiency that left nothing to be wished for; altogether rendering the performances—given in one of the finest buildings of the kind existing, whether as to its commodious arrangements or its acoustical properties—such as are worthy of the important industrial town in which they are held.

From 1849 to 1882 the festivals were conducted by the late Sir Michael Costa, who was succeeded, at the celebration of 1885, by Dr. Hans Richter, by whom the approaching performances will be conducted. The band and chorus are on the usual extensive and efficient scale: the principal solo vocalists engaged being Madame Albani, Misses Anna Williams and Ambler, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Piercy, Mr. Banks, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. Brereton.

In accordance with the laudable custom of the past, the forthcoming festival will open (on Aug. 28) with "Elijah"; the association of which with Birmingham renders it an indispensable feature at each celebration. The morning of Aug

"Saul," and other interesting works will be included in the performances.

Important new compositions by Anton Dvorák and Dr. Mackenzie had been commissioned, but circumstances have

The London orchestral rehearsals took place at St. George's Hall on Aug. 20 and following days: and the full rehearsals of band, chorus, and solo vocalists will be held in the Birmingham Townhall, where all the performances are given, beginning, as already said, on Aug. 28.

The Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre are pursuing a successful career. Since the opening of Mr. Freeman Thomas's seventh series (on Aug. 11), already recorded, the programmes have been agreeably diversified in their vocal and instrumental selections. The first of the classical nights was of special interest, having included, besides other important features, two fine solo performances—that of Madame Frickenhaus in Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A minor, and that of Mr. J. T. Carrodus in the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto; each artist having elicited deserved tributes of applause. Effective vocal performances were contributed by Madame Valleria, in Handel's "Angels, ever bright and fair"; Mr. O. Harley, in the tenor romance from Weber's "Euryanthe"; and Signor Foli, in Gounod's air "She alone charmeth my sadness." The fine orchestra was heard in the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," Reinecke's prelude to "King Manfred," Schubert's great symphony in C, and other pieces of a lighter kind. At recent concerts, Mr. Sims Reeves, the young lady known as "Nikita," and other eminent vocalists have appeared. The "Rose Queen" waltz, composed by Mr. Gwyllym Crowe, the conductor, including the co-operation of Mr. Stedman's well-trained juvenile choristers, continues to prove attractive.

At the Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace, on Aug. 18, a new ode was produced; the words by Mr. Lewis Morris, the music by Mr. J. F. Barnett. It is an unpretentious composition, containing some pleasing melodic passages well suited for a large choir (there were said to be nearly 4000 voices).

Another attractive concert, including the co-operation of several eminent vocalists, was given at the Alexandra Palace

Another attractive concert, including the co-operation of several eminent vocalists, was given at the Alexandra Palace on Aug. 18.

At the Alexandra Palace on Aug. 17 the festival in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held, and was attended by several thousands of persons.

Mr. Thomas Milne Colmore, of The Warren, Knowle, and Mr. Thomas Miline Colmore, of The Walter, Khowic, and the Midland Circuit, who has acted from time to time as Deputy-Stipendiary, has been appointed to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate for Birmingham, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley.

the resignation of Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley.

A Proclamation appears in the Gazette directing that on and after Oct. I the rate at which freight shall be paid for the conveyance on board any of her Majesty's ships or vessels of treasure belonging to parties other than the Crown, whether gold, silver, jewels, or other articles, which may by special order be received on board any of them, shall be I per cent. The whole amount of the said freight, when received, is to be divided into four parts, and distributed as follows:—One-fourth to the flag-officer if any, or flag officers if more than one, on the station or in the squadron to which the ship receiving treasure on board may belong; two-fourths to the captain or officer commanding such ship or vessel, who shall give his receipt or sign the bill of lading for the treasure; and one-fourth to Greenwich Hospital, for the use of that institution.

ABOUT GARDENS.

To have a small house and a large garden was the wish of the poet Cowley, and certainly of all natural pleasures the posses-To have a small house and a large garden was the wish of the poet Cowley, and certainly of all natural pleasures the possession of a garden is the most soothing and permanent. The finest scenery is not for all moods; it is sometimes too stimulating, and excites desires and aspirations which in a world like this can rarely be satisfied: but a garden gives the sense of rest. The fretful anxieties of the world have no place in it; and if large enough to be beautiful and yet not too large to be well cared for, it gladdens both eye and heart. The poet from whom I have just quoted says that God gave man a garden as his first gift "even before a wife," and he does not forget to add, by way of contrast, that the first city was built by Cain. Lord Bacon, who plans out a princely garden, suggests so many devices that the feeling of repose is lost; and this is the case, perhaps, in the famous gardens of Chatsworth. Great men, I suppose, must have big playthings; and even when the plaything is comparatively moderate in size—as, for instance, the Leasowes of Shenstone—artificial objects such as urns, grottoes, and statuary, and inscriptions upon tablets, injure, to my thinking, the sense of grateful rest which is a garden's greatest charm. Apart from these excrescences, Shenstone showed a fine taste for landscape-gardening, and it is pitiful that a spot once so famous should have been greatly injured of late years. A taste for this fine art has always prevailed in England, which boasts the fairest gardens in the world.

Gray, writing in 1763 says this art is the only honour our

Gray, writing in 1763, says this art is the only honour our nation has in matters of taste, and that it is not forty years old. For once, Gray is wrong. Landscape-gardening never has been our only honour in matters of taste, and it was in vogue in this country long before the eighteenth century. The

Countess of Bedford, who died in 1627, was praised by Sir William Temple for projecting the most perfect figure of a garden that he ever saw. Probably it was formal in style, since Temple admired it; but landscape gardening was none the less an art because it took that shape. John Evelyn, who flourished some years later, showed a genuine love of gardening; and Aubrey, writing at the same period of the Deepdene, says, with a pretty exaggeration, 'It is an epitome of Paradise, and the Garden of Eden seems well imitated here." Milton understood the true beauty of garden scenery when he undertook to describe the home of our first parents; and if the reader turns to that wonderful picture, he will see how the sanse of order pervades his fine description of natural beauty. A garden should be to a great extent artificial. If Nature is allowed to run wild, it becomes a wilderness. The hand of man must be visible throughout; but it must be a hand directed with care and love, so as to avoid too much formality on the one hand and too great luxuriance on the other. Milton's friend Andrew Marvell, a fiery patriot whose zeal sometimes outran discretion, was also a true poet, and felt a poet's delight in a garden. There he found fair Quiet and its sister Innocence, and writes that society is all but rude to this delicious solitude. Fruit and flowers grow together in Marvell's beautiful garden, and he sees them with a poet's eyes beautiful garden, and he sees them with a poet's eyes-

The nectarine and curious peach, Into my hands-themselves do reach. Stumbling on melons as I pass, Ensnared with flowers I fall on grass, Meanwhile the mind, from pleasure less Withdraws into its happiness.

Annihilating all that's made To a green thought in a green shade.

There is another levely poem of Marvell's, in which a nymph laments the death of her fawn-

I have a garden of my own, But so with roses overgrown And lilies, that you would it guess To be a little wilderness—

which the prosaic critic will say it needs must have been, since the fawn lay upon the banks of lilies and fed upon the roses.

the fawn lay upon the banks of lilies and fed upon the roses.

There is an English air about the sweet gardens of Marvell's fancy, but a taste for the angularity of Dutch gardens came in with William at the Revolution, if not before; and Sir William Temple, who wrote an essay on gardening, introduced the Dutch style at Moor Park, and rejoiced in his formal flower-beds and straight canal. There many a time must Swift have walked with his beautiful pupil Stella, and when he went to Ireland he tried to imitate the Moor Park Gardens on a small scale in his own garden at Laracor. He made a fish-pond, and planted willows in double rows, apple-trees, and cherries. When Addison took him to see his sister's garden at Westminster, where her husband was a Prebend, he thought it a "delightful" retreat; yet he adds, "I like Laracor better." Alas! the garden of which he was so proud is now a potatofield. In his humorous way, Swift associates gardening with politics. "I am sorry," he writes, "we begin to resemble England only in its defects. About seven years ago frogs were imported here, and thrive very well; and three years after a certain great man brought over Whig and Tory, which suit the soil admirably."

Pope was as fond of a garden as his friend Swift, and

Pope was as fond of a garden as his friend Swift, and expended much care and money on his five acres at Twickenham. His gardener published a plan of the little estate, upon which the poet is said to have spent £5000; and of this sum



GOVAN, ON THE CLYDE, WITH THE MOUTH OF THE KELVIN, AS IT WAS IN 1842.

FROM A DRAWING BY MR. W. SIMPSON.

£1000 was spent on the grotesque ornaments of his "play-thing," the grotto. The garden itself, which exists no longer, appears to have been laid out with taste. Pope had a love of landscape-gardening, and disliked the formal style of the French, Dutch, and Italian schools. In his view—

He gains all ends who pleasingly confounds, surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds.

Whatever the most brilliant poet of the Queen Anne period knew of Nature was learned in a garden. The passion for noble scenery, now so common, was unknown to him and for noble scenery, now so common, was unknown to him and to his famous contemporaries. They preferred the pretty art of man to the sublimity of Nature. Later in the century Goldsmith expressed the common feeling of the time when he wrote of the "barren hills," the "torpid rocks," and "stormy glooms" of Switzerland; and apropos of Goldsmith a characteristic anecdote is told of his visit to a garden at Leyden during the time of the tulip mania. His generosity prompted him to buy some roots for his uncle, which emptied his purse, and apparently forced him to reduce his wardrobe, for he set out on his travels with only one clean shirt, and without a shilling his travels with only one clean shirt, and without a shilling

in his pocket. Poets have always loved gardens, and Cowper, the most home-loving of our poets, expresses his love for one in the third book of "The Task"; but he does it not very happily, and the garden pictures in his letters are more attractive. Writing to Newton, he says:—"I sit with all the windows and the door wide open, and am regaled with the scent of every flower in a garden as full of flowers as I have known how to make it. We keep no bees; but if I lived in a hive I should hardly hear more of their music. All the bees in the neighbourhood resort to a bed of mignonette opposite to the window, and pay me for the honey they get out of it by a hum which, though rather monotonous, is as agreeable to my ear as the

whistling of my linnets." In his garden and in the green-house he loved so well, Cowper's cares were lightened. Nature, in all its more tranquil forms, gave him the most exquisite solace. "Oh! I could spend whole days and moonlight nights," he writes, "in feeding upon a lovely prospect! My eyes drink the rivers as they flow." Not even to Wordsworth was Nature dearer than to Cowper, though the greater poet's glance was more profound, his sense of beauty more subtle. So also was Shelley's; but what we miss in his verse are the stalwart qualities that give reality to poetry. He sees visions, and to him the homely Nature dear to ordinary people is either not seen at all or seen through a mist. So when Shelley either not seen at all or seen through a mist. So when Shelley takes us into a garden, it is one of rare beauty indeed; but we feel that neither the lovely flowers nor the lady who tends

them belong to our common earth.

I do not think that any poet of our time is so happily at home in a garden as Lord Tennyson; and with what choice words does he describe his own careless-ordered garden at Treshwater, where the magpie gossips garrulous under a roof of pine! What cheerful talks must there have been in it! what high converse! what rare wit! So I thought as I walked through the garden once on a festal occasion in the master's absence, and I thought, too, how pleased and proud Maurice must have felt on receiving the most exquisite invitation to visit a graden and its over your written by invitation to visit a garden and its owner, ever written by a

Come, Maurice, come; the lawn as yet Is hoar with rime or spongy wet; But when the wreath of March has blossom'd Crocus, anemone, violet,

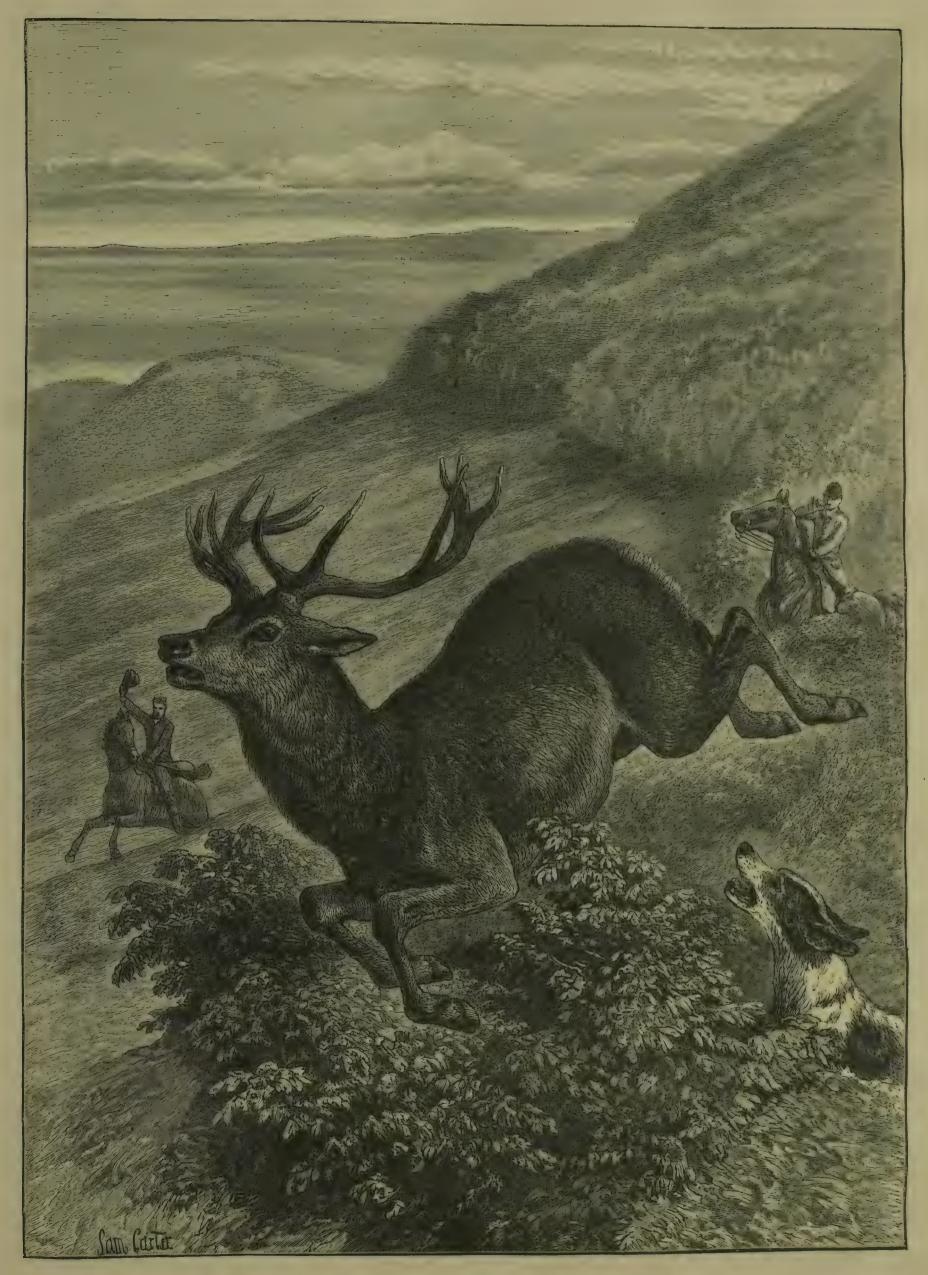
Or later, pay one visit here, For those are few we hold as dear; Nor pay but one, but come for many, Many and many a happy year.

In a very different strain, but with true Tennysonian sweetness and felicity of expression, he pictures the garden in which the artist-lover wooes and wins the gardener's daughter. And who does not remember Mand's garden of roses, and the lovely garden-song, which is one of the poet's most perfect lyrical efforts?

There are gardens I have seen which live for ever in the memory. Shall I recall one? A charming old house, with quaint gables and coignes of vantage and casement-windows nestling amidst roses and honeysuckles, lies halfway down a hill which is partly green with pasture and in part shaded with beech-trees. In the front, facing the south-west, is a lawn with beds rich in colour, upon which through all the happier months of the year the gardener exercises his choicest skill. The lawn might appear a little formal and land with high control of the lawn might appear a little formal and land. kept with a care too precise, were it not for the lovely broken ground that falls and rises like the gentle waves of a summer sea. And here, through winding paths and borders thickly covered with the old English flowers dear to cottagers, you come by a slow descent into a small wood with open spaces free to sunshine and flowers. Lower still a rustic bridge crosses a rapid stream that bounds merrily over the rocks. Cross the bridge and you reach a natural bower, helped a little, but not too much, by art. The view is charming, and the joyous noise of the river does but give one a deeper sense of seclusion. What a spot for a poet or a lover! Here the birds hold a full concert when the early buds are on the trees, and a few yards from the arbour, where the stream widens, is a deep pool of the clearest water—the home, doubtless, of a fair nymph with golden hair :-

But whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close us in, we cannot see her.

Keeping by the side of the stream for a few hundred yards,



THE WILD WEST OF ENGLAND: UNHARBOURING A STAG ON EXMOOR.

some stepping-stones allow you to cross again, and after assending a small meadow and passing through a shrubbery, the kitchen-garden is reached. Flowers and vegetables grow together; and through an archway, in a quickset-hedge, is a glimpse of a wide-spreading lawn, and of the house beyond. If it is the month of strawberries, you will not be in a hurry to return there, or later in the year the walled garden with its ripe peaches and nectarines will satisfy three senses—O fair, sweet garden of delights! O sweeter youth that finds joy in everything, and reaps far more than it sows!

Here I am warned to part company with a subject not readily to be exhausted in a paper twice the length of this. There are many ways in which it might be treated, and out of the many I have touched but slightly upon one. Alas! for Londoners who are forced to dream about gardens without possessing them. Year by year our once beautiful suburban gardens grow less and less in size, and bricks take the place of lilies and of roses. At the beginning of the century a garden was a cheap luxury, and many a poor man who suffered from an "eternal want of pence," found in it his choicest recreation. Now, a good garden means a large income, and ere long the folk who live in suburban villas will have to take to window-gardening or to renounce the pastime altogether.

J. D.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE HOLYOAKE-GOODRICKE, BART.

Sir George Edward Holyoake-Goodricke, third Baronet, died at his residence, The Mythe, near Tewkesbury, on Aug. 11. He was born, Nov. 3, 1814, the youngest son of Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake (who assumed the surname of Goodricke on inheriting the estates of Sir Harry Goodricke, Bart, of Ribstone Hall, Yorkshire, in 1833, and who was created a Baronet in 1835), by Elizabeth Martha, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Payne, of Sulby Hall, Northamptonshire. He received his education at Rugby, and succeeded his brother in 1883. He died unmarried, and the title consequently becomes extinct. His second sister, Lilla, is wife of Colonel

becomes extinct. His second sister, Lilla, is wife of Colonel William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, late Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, and brother of Sir Charles Lister Ryan, K.C.P.

We have also to record the deaths of-

Mr. Michael Gould, LL.D.. Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General of Madras, on Aug. 14, aged fifty.

The Rev. John Joseph Lomax, M.A., Vicar of Breinton, Herefordshire, on Aug. 14, aged fifty-eight.

Commander Cecil William Beaumont, late Royal Navy, at Haslar, Hants, on Aug. 11, aged forty-five.

Mr. William H. Baily, acting paleontologist of the Geological Survey of Ireland, aged seventy-nine.

The Rev. Francis Turner Gill, M.A., for twenty-eight years Vicar of Warfield, Berks, at Ragatz, Switzerland, on Aug. 9, aged seventy-one.

Mr. John Joseph Jones, of Abberley Hall and Pensax Court, Worcestershire, J.P. and D.L., at Karlsbad, Austria, suddenly, on Aug. 5, aged fifty-eight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Parker, late 15th Foot, eldest surviving son of Lieutenant-Colonel Windsor Parker, of Clopton Hall, formerly M.P. for West Suffolk, at White House, Felixstowe, on Aug. 7, aged fifty-one.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Johnstone, eighth son of the late Mr. James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, Stirlingshire, at Osborn House, Bolton-gardens, S.W., on Aug. 9, aged seventy.

Mr. Frederick Heysham, youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Thornton Heysham, of Hinton House, near Alresford and Stagenhoe Park, Herts, at Bellevue House, Winchester, on Aug. 10, aged eighty-eight.

Lady Hillary (Susan Curwen), widow of Sir Augustus William Hillary, second and last Baronet, and daughter of Mr.

John Christian, of Ewanrigg Hall, Cumberland, at her residence, West Drayton, Middlesex, on Aug. 17.

Lady Arthur Lennox, at her residence, Swallowfield Park, Reading, on Aug. 14. She was the daughter of Colonel John Campbell, and married, in 1835, Lord Arthur Lennox, M.P., youngest son of Charles, fourth Duke of Richmond, K.G. He

Mr. William Eassie, C.E., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., at his residence in South Hampstead, on Aug. 16. He was honorary secretary of the Cremation Society, of which, in conjunction with Sir Henry Thompson and a few others, he was one of the founders in 1874. Mr. Eassie had a varied and useful career.

Colonel Augustus Thomas Rice, late 51st Light Infantry, at Cheltenham, on Aug. 15, aged seventy-three. He entered the Army in 1831, and became Colonel in 1854. He served with his regiment during the war in Burmah in 1352, at the storm and capture of Rangoon, and at the assault and capture of Bassein, where he was severely wounded.

Lady Harriot Elizabeth Poore, Lady of the Bed-chamber to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, at the Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, on Aug. 15, aged forty-three. She was the eldest daughter of the present Earl of Verulam, and married, in 1885, Major Francis Harwood Poore, Royal Marine Artillery

Colonel Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, of Gosfield Hall, Essex, F.R.A.S., J.P., late 4th Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, on Aug. 12, aged sixty-one. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Alfred Lowe, of Highfield, near Nottingham, and was rother of Mr. Edward Joseph Lowe, of Shirenewton Hall, Monmouthshire, D.L.

Mr. Thomas Macpherson Bruce-Gardyne of Middleton House, Forfarshire, J.P., late Lieutenant 40th Regiment, on Aug. 17, aged fifty-seven. He was the eldest son of Mr. William Bruce, who assumed the name of Gardyne on inheriting the Middleton estates, by Catherine, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, of Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, of Canada.

Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., suddenly, on Aug. 21, at Treborth. Bangor. Mr. Richard, who was the son of the late Rev. Ebenezer Richard, a distinguished Calvinistic Methodist preacher, was born in 1812. After passing through the Highbury Congregational College he was for several years Minister of Marlborough (Independent) Chapel, Southwark. Mr. Richard was a stanch advocate of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes. From 1848 to 1885 he was Secretary to the London Peace Society. He was a Home Ruler, and an advocate of the total severance of Church and State. He had represented Merthyr Tydvil in the House of Commons since 1868. He was the author of "The Memoirs of Joseph Sturge" and other works.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Loughborough, Leicestershire, a town with a population of 8000, and a large hosiery trade. There will be three wards, each returning six councillors, with two aldermen each.

Lord Aberdeen, speaking at a cattle-show dinner at Tarland, Lord Aberdeen, speaking at a cattle-show dinner at Tarland, Aberdeenshire, referred to the reasons which had induced him to sell his landed property at Cromar. The leading reason, he said, was a desire to remedy the evil of absentee landlordism. He desired also to avoid the purchase of the land by rackrenting landlords, and for that purpose he had exposed it in lots to suit the present occupiers. He commended the system of peasant proprietorship as giving a stimulus to personal exertion not otherwise obtainable, and promised when the local governing body was constituted under a system of local government for Scotland to hand over the local market-stance. government for Scotland to hand over the local market-stance.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on Aug. 14, Michael Gould, B.L., LL.D., Administrator-General of Madras, aged 50. (By telegram.)
On Aug. 15, at Holm Rook Hall, Cumberland, Elizabeth Lucy, the beloved wife of J. W. F. Lowthorpe, and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Raikes, of Welton House, Yorkshire.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings.

STAG-HUNTING ON EXMOOR.

There is a "Wild West" in North Devon and Somersetshire little known to many Cockneys; and the open tract of moorland extending from the Quantock Hills, above the wide plain of Bridgwater and the fair valley of Taunton, far away westward to the heights of Countisbury, near Ilfracombe, is a district as wild as any in South Britain. Here rises the Exe, which has given its name to the great Moor; and the source of its tributary, the Barle, which joins it below Dulverton, is above Simonsbath, in the heart of what was anciently a "Forest," a Royal Chace, though seidom if ever visited by Kings fond of hunting, who had the New Forest of Hampshire, and other such places, nearer to their usual abode. It is mentioned, however, in a charter of King John's, and was surveyed by order of Edward I. After the lapse of five centuries, during which the native race of Lorna Doone's folk had Exmoor pretty much to themselves, the Crown rights were sold in 1820 to Mr. John Knight, who settled at Simonsbath (originally Simon's Path, from the name of a noted outlaw haunting that place in the olden time), and made some attempts to reclaim the land for agriculture, but with little success. Most of it still remains a wilderness, and is the habitation of rare birds and beasts, among which is the true Red Deer, the same animal that affords so much sport to rifle-shots in the Scottish Highlands; but on Exmoor, from August to April, the Devon and Somerset staghounds, with bold riders who delight to follow them over the roughest and steepest ground, pursue this noble beast in a fashion that would be surprising to ordinary foxhunters, and that is unique among English hunting-men.

In a volume recently published by Messrs. Chapman and There is a "Wild West" in North Devox and Somersetshire

among English hunting-men.

In a volume recently published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, "Records of Stag-hunting on Exmoor," by the Hon. John Fortescue, the reader will find all historical particulars and a Hall, "Records of Stag-nunting on Exmoor," by the Hon. John Fortescue, the reader will find all historical particulars and a variety of anecdotes and practical observations concerning this kind of sport, related in a pleasant and lively style, with many illustrations from drawings by Mr. Edgar Giberne. It is partly compiled from the journals kept, from 1855 to 1881, by the late Mr. M. Fenwick-Bisset, of Pixton House, Dulverton, and of Exford, who was Master of the Devon and Somerset Hounds during twenty-seven years, and was succeeded by Lord Ebrington. There is a book of much value, by the late Dr. C. Palk Collyns, a medical gentleman of Dulverton, on "The Chase of the Wild Red Deer," which is the recognised authority with regard to the natural history of the animal; but it seems to be out of print. Many extracts from it are given by Mr. Fortescue, whose work contains a full account of the whole subject, and will be interesting to the naturalist, to the antiquary, and to the topographer, as well as to the sportsman. We have not space to put before our own readers any of the stirring narratives of good runs and final "kills," frequently in the water of pools or rivers, and sometimes in the sea, which are here related. Our Artist's drawing of the scene, "Unharbouring a Stag," was made above Cloutsham, the view looking over Porlock, with the Bristol Channel and Wales in the distance. It may invite a perusal of the volume to which we have referred.

to which we have referred.

The annual great show of toy-dogs has been held at the Royal Aquarium.

Mr. Mackey Wilson, the High Sheriff of county Kildare, has given £1000 to the Royal Irish Constabulary Jubilee Fund.

Many clergymen are coming forward with testimony to the fact that the daily opening of their churches has led to no

misuse, even in circumstances which might well have promised a different result.

Mr. C. T. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, will take the chair at the 224th anniversary festival of the Scottish Hospital corporation, to be held on St. Andrew's

The Queen has approved the appointment of Lieutenant-General Lord Abinger, who formerly commanded the Scots Guards, to command the West London Volunteer Infantry Brigade, recently constituted under the mobilisation scheme

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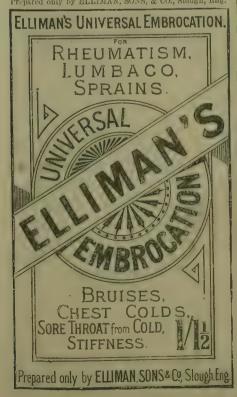
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TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE ATLANTIC. On the morning of Aug. 14 the Thingvalla and the Geiser, iron ships of the Scandinavian Thingvalla Line, were thirty miles south of Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia. The Geiser, of 1818 tons, was steaming eastward from New York to Copenhagen, carrying 107 passengers and a crew of nearly 50. The Thingvalla's course lay westward to New York, a little south of the Geiser's course. The Thingvalla, of 1630 tons, was lightly laden, and carried 61 cabin passengers and 394 in the steerage. The New York correspondent of the Standard states that there is some conflict regarding the state of the weather, which is, perhaps, best described as "nasty." No storm was raging, but there was mist, if not fog and some rain. It was under these circumstances that the Thingvalla's bow It was under these circumstances that the Thingvalla's bow struck the Geiser amidships, abaft the starboard main rigging, nearly at right angles to the keel, and cut the Geiser almost in two. Neither vessel sighted the other until just before the collision. Until then neither of them had given any signals of warning of her approach, nor could either of them take of warning of her approach, nor could either of them take effective means to prevent the catastrophe. Both engines were reversed, but it was impossible to reverse the movement of the vessels quickly enough. The Geiser starboarded her helm, throwing the bow to the north; but the Thingvalla ported her helm, instead of passing the Geiser to the south. The Thingvalla's bow was torn away, leaving a hole measuring twenty square feet open to the sea; but the bulkhead kept her afloat. Nothing could save a ship injured as the Geiser was. She rocked like a cradle, and within seven minutes sank like a stone. As she settled more and more on the starboard side she careened so that some of the passengers rushing on deck stepped into the sea. Others dashing along blindly fell into she careened so that some of the passengers rushing on deck stepped into the sea. Others dashing along blindly fell into the hole made by the Thingvalla. Many were crushed in their berths. The Geiser's second officer, sleeping in his berth, was awakened by the groans of his mangled shipmate, and saw the Thingvalla's prow thrusting itself into the Geiser. He seized the Thingvalla's anchor-chains, and when she drew away he clambered to the Thingvalla's decks, and saw behind him his cabin close to a hole which two elephants driven

seized the Thingvalla's anchor-chains, and when she drew away he clambered to the Thingvalla's decks, and saw behind him his cabin close to a hole which two elephants driven abreast could have entered. The Geiser launched three boats, one of which capsized. One floated so far away that no one would jump for it. 'The third was overladen, and was sucked down with the Geiser. When it again floated half of its occupants were gone. Meanwhile, the Thingvalla's boats rescued those who were floating on the wreckage—namely, fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew. The list of the saved is incomplete. Those who are known to be dead include five officers and the steward and stewardess, twentynine seamen, seven cabin and sixty-five steerage passengers.

The Thingvalla, disabled and overcrowded with the survivors from the Geiser, was happily relieved at noon by the German steam-ship Wieland, which took the passengers to New York, leaving the Thingvalla steaming slowly for Halifax, over one hundred miles distant, where she arrived safely.

Captain C. Möller, of the Geiser, has told the following story of the collision:—When Monday morning dawned, the Geiser was off the dreaded bank. It was not foggy, but misty rain prevailed for the greater part of the time. So pleasant was the weather that at ten o'clock on Monday night Captain Möller left the bridge in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Brown, and decided to take a few hours' rest. He reclined on a sofa in the chart-room, directly under the bridge. He gave the officers strict orders to call him should it become foggy, and to report to him at midnight what progress the steamer was making. At three o'clock the chief officer reported that the weather was "sightable," with occasional rain. Captain Möller, after telling the chief officer that he would take the soundings at four o'clock that morning, undressed himself, having decided to take a little sleep. He had not yet closed his eyes when the door of the chart-room was suddenly thrown open. "Come on deck!" wildly shouted amidships, opposite the main rigging.

The coolness and bravery exhibited by Captain Möller, of the Geiser, after the collision received the commendation of the few survivors. He stood by his vessel until the very last. Just as the stern of his vessel disappeared a wave swept over the bridge, carrying the captain with it. He was hurled down and nearly drowned by the suction of the vessel. When he came to the surface a terrible sight met his gaze. The rafts and boats were floating about, while men, women, and children were vainly endeavouring to reach them. He swam about for some minutes and succeeded in getting hold of an oar. He was floating for half-an-hour before he was rescued. The chief officer, Mr. Brown, lost his life in trying to save the passengers. He jumped from the bridge to the deck, and began to distribute life-preservers, but perished in the attempt, for in five minutes the vessel sank.

We have received a copy of a little work, entitled "Watches and Clocks," issued gratis, by Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgatehill, which is perhaps the most complete book of its kind published. It is not merely a catalogue, but gives a full and plain description of the mechanism of a watch, intelligible to the general reader.

the general reader.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, the undermentioned testimonials, which have been awarded by the German Emperor to the master, mate, and three seamen of the steam-ship Cato, of Hull, in recognition of their services to the shipwrecked crew of the German schooner Alfred, of Papenberg, which was wrecked off the Horn Reef light-ship on April 2, 1887:—A gold watch for the master, Captain Andrew White; a marine binocular for the mate, William Bettinson; and a sum of 100m. to each of the three seamen, C. Gustavsen, H. Pinchon, and H. Tollefsen.

The Local Government, Board has issued circulars to town

The Local Government Board has issued circulars to town The Local Government Board has issued circulars to town clerks and clerks of the peace in England and Wales stating that in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Local Government Act, 1888, they have issued orders determining the number of the county councillors for each county, and their apportionment between each of the boroughs which have sufficient population to return one councillor and the rest of the county. The number of councillors so prescribed does not, however, include the county aldermen. The Board point out the duties that will now devolve upon courts of quarter sessions and town councils, so as to determine electoral divisessions and town councils, so as to determine electoral divisions for the first elections to the county councils by the date prescribed in the Act, which is Nov. 8 next.

Renewed efforts are being made to raise funds to complete Renewed efforts are being made to raise funds to complete the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral. Canon Argles has promised a second subscription of £500, in addition to the £1200 given by him for a Bishop's throne and choir pulpit, and a further £500 for other special portions of choir fittings. Miss Argles has collected £300 towards a choir floor, and Lady Elizabeth Villiers has given £1200 towards choir stalls. Canon Clayton has promised £250 towards the general restoration fund the contribution to be spread over five years; and Mr. fund, the contribution to be spread over five years; and Mr. H. P. Gates has offered £350 (to be paid in three years) as a special donation for bell frames in the north-west tower. A subscription of £150 to the general fund has also been received from the Bishop of Leicester. Collecting boxes placed in the cathedral have realised £965.

cathedral have realised £965.

A national co-operative festival, the first held in this country, was opened at the Crystal Palace on Aug. 18, and was attended by many thousands of co-operators from all parts of the country. The chief features of the programme were a large show of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; an exhibition of objects manufactured at home; a display of goods made by co-operative productive societies, and a choral concert. Mr. G. J. Holyoake addressed the opening meeting, observing that the light of profitsharing was at last dawning on England. In the afternoon there was an open-air gathering, to whom Mr. Edwin Owen Greening explained the present position of the movement, pointing out that with respect to productive co-operation, by which alone they could hope to realise the emancipation of industry, they had but made a beginning. A resolution in this sense was unanimously adopted.

YACHTING.

There was plenty of wind on Aug. 15, at Ryde, when the second day's racing at the Regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club took place; but, unfortunately, it was from the east, with rain at times. Irex again showed Yarana what her eighteen feet extra length was worth in a breeze and sea, by coming in over twenty-three minutes ahead of her; and Yarana, in her turn, beat Petronilla nearly eleven minutes and a half. In the smaller class, May beat the Mohawk handsomely, and won a well-deserved prize. The first was a match exceeding 40 rating: First prize, £50; second, £20. Starters: Irex, cutter, 98, J. Jameson; Yarana, cutter, 58, P. Ralli; Petronilla, cutter, 54, Earl of Dunraven; Hyacinth, yawl, 50, T. Garth. Long Victoria course. Irex won a first-rate race, the timing being:—Irex (£50), 3h. 7m. 57s.; Yarana (£20), 3h. 31m. 12s.; Petronilla, 3h. 43m. 40s.

The next race was for yachts not exceeding 40 rating. First

The next race was for yachts not exceeding 40 rating. First prize, given by the Vice-Commodore, Captain Harvey, £50; second, £15. Starters: May, cutter, 40, T. West; Mohawk, cutter, 40, Colonel Bagot; Neptune, cutter, 40, T. Birchall; Foxglove, yawl, 40, W. Paget. Short Victoria course. May won, with over a minute and a half to spare. The timing at the finish was it May (£50) above. word, with was:—May (£50), 2h. 58m. 54s.; Mohawk (£15), 3h. 0m. 37s.: Foxglove, 3h. 7m. 51s.

The prize sailed for on the 16th was the town cup, pre-

rhe prize safted for on the found was the town cup, presented by the inhabitants of Ryde. It was an open race, any yachts belonging to a recognised yacht club being accepted. A prize of £20 was added by the Royal Victoria Club for the winner in the class in this race exceeding 10 rating and not exceeding 20, and a further prize of £10 was offered by the club for the winner in the class under 10 rating, these two prizes being under the condition that two or more of each

prizes being under the condition that two or more of each class started. The long Victoria course was selected, and Yarana took the town cup; and the Vreda, being the first home of her rating, took the club prize.

The race on the 17th was for the cup presented by the Commodore, the Marquis of Exeter. The course was round the Isle of Wight. There sailed the Yarana, Neptune, Petronella, Mary, Mohawk, Condor, and Irex. They started with a splendid breeze, at ten o'clock, and circumnavigated the island, a distance of over fifty miles, in less than five hours. The Irex arrived at 2 h. 50 m. 41 s., and won the cup. The Yarana Irex arrived at 2 h. 50 m. 41 s., and won the cup. The Yarana won the second prize of £25.

The Engineer Volunteer camp at Upnor was formed on Aug. 18, in connection with the School of Military Engineering at Chatham.

At Downing College, Cambridge, the Rev. J. C. Saunders At Downing College, Cambridge, the Rev. J. C. Saunders, M.A., who has for some time been Tutor jointly with Dr. Perkins, becomes sole Tutor of the College, Dr. Perkins having resigned.—At St. Catharine's College, the Corrie Prize for Theology, founded in commemoration of Dr. Corrie, late Master of Jesus College, Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and who was formerly President and Tutor of St. Catharine's, has been awarded to Edwin Stanley Wilkinson, undergraduate of the college.—At Trinity Hall, the Cressingham Prize, of the value of £15, for an English essay written by an undergraduate, has been adjudged to R. A. Wigram. Additional prizes have been awarded to M. Collet and H. Morgan Brown.

The symmer session of the College of Agriculture Downton.

The summer session of the College of Agriculture, Downton, The summer session of the College of Agriculture, Downton, near Salisbury, ended on Aug. 18 with the usual distribution of honours. Prizes were awarded for excellence in both practical and theoretical competitions. Amongst the former were prizes for milking, butter-making, harnessing and driving, shearing sheep, industry on the farm, knowledge of farm machinery, knowledge of live stock, ploughing, the best kept farm diary, essay on the cultivation of malting barley, best collection of grasses, of insects, and of weeds, report on natural history, field excursions, and best laboratory notebooks. The class prizes were awarded for examinations passed in agriculture chemistry, botany surveying mensuration and in agriculture, chemistry, botany, surveying, mensuration, and building construction. The scholarship offered amongst first year's students was won by Mr. W. D. Linsell, Bevor's Hill, Southampton.



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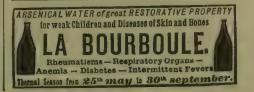


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NOVELS.

NOVELS.

Joan Vellacot. By Esmé Stuart. Three vols. (R Bentley and Son).—The choice of a title for this novel would seem to have been a point under deliberation; for its pages are headed, throughout the story, "A Man's Mistake." The man who made the mistake was Major Hector Duncan, V.C.; but whether the mistake he made was in loving Joan Vellacot, whom he did not marry, or in marrying Margaret Austin, whom he did not love, the reader will have to consider. Joan Vellacot, though entitled by her fascinating beauty to have her name finally put on the titlepage, is such a wilful, selfish, and heartless girl, and such a reckless flirt, that any man who loved and married her would soon find his mistake; and honest John Peel, an acquaintance from childhood, ought to have known better. She is the younger daughter of Sir Henry Vellacot, of Laxton Hall, Lowerster, in whose family, consisting of two sisters and a brother, having lost their mother, the mutual ties of relationship are painfully strained. The baronet has discarded his son, Carey Vellacot, for marrying a ballet-dancer; and his elder sister, Frances, is deeply grieved by this cruel treatment of him, and by the father's coldness and indifference to herself. Joan has been early spoilt by indulgence and flattery, and is, to say the truth, an unprincipled and mischievous young person. An exhibition of her charms in some "tableaux vivants" at Laxton Hall, where she personates the seductive Egyptian Queen Cleopatra, makes the middle-aged Major Duncan, recently come back from India, her unfortunate victim. After manifesting his affection, and receiving tokens that it will be returned, he is led to believe that Joan has consented to an engagement with John Peel, a wealthy neighbour, her suitor for years past, and highly her unfortunate victim. After manifesting his affection, and receiving tokens that it will be returned, he is led to believe that Joan has consented to an engagement with John Peel, a wealthy neighbour, her suitor for years past, and highly approved by Sir Henry Vellacot. The Major, naturally indignant, seeks his revenge by applying for the hand of Miss Austin, the only child of a rich cotton-spinner; he is at once accepted, being a very brave and distinguished officer, with good social connections, though poor; and these two are soon married. The character of Margaret Duncan, as a wife enduring severe trials in the discovery of her husband's continued infatuation about Joan, is by far the most engaging object in this story. It is a noble character, portrayed with much thought and care, and for her sake the novel is worth reading; yet "A Woman's Mistake," which is quite as likely as "A Man's," is a title that would have aptly designated her unwary error in so readily accepting Hector Duncan. A romantic sentiment of hero-worship, and his accidental overturn in a carriage, when she relieved him, should not have prompted her to intrust her lifer happiness to a gentleman whose only merits were having wor. a Victoria Cross, and being proud of his reputation as a man of honour. His matrimonial proposal to her was coldly made; and, though his motive could hardly be mercenary, as her fortune was strictly tied up, she must have known that he did not give her much of a heart. In the subsequent renewal of his intimacy with Joan Vellacot, there is nothing approaching to a criminal intention; for Joan's wickedness extends no further than a malicious design to vex and to grieve Margaret by a mere unscrupulous flirtation; while Hector, never meaning to betray or abandon his wife, is just weak enough to a mere unscrupulous flirtation; while Hector, never meaning to betray or abandon his wife, is just weak enough to be tempted to repeat his assurances to Joan that she is the woman he loves. This unworthy and reprehensible game between the newly-married husband and the unmaidenly damsel, who seeks to exercise her power over him without being herself affected by mutual passion, is begun at Paris, and resumed at a seaside village near Ilfracombe. Idleness, in a remote country-house,

where a man cannot spend every day in fishing or shooting, is always the worst foe to conjugal fidelity. If Major Duncan had stayed at Lowcaster, and diligently performed the office that was bestowed on him, that of Chief Constable of County Police, he and Margaret would have been a happy couple. As the case was, pursued by such a desperate female intriguer as Joan, and having had no experience of the wiles of "fast" English ladics having had no experience of the wiles of "fast" English ladics in his long Indian exile, he was doomed to inflict sorrow on a wife for whose character he felt sincere esteem, and to whom he owed much gratitude besides a husband's duty. There are two good women, Lady Hartwood, a bright and lively widow, shrewd and kind-hearted, and the upright, though rigid and unconciliatory, Frances Vellacot, who endeavour to prevent a disastrous issue: but the end is very tragical. Mrs. Duncan, walking on the cliffs, is startled by suddenly coming upon her husband with Joan Vellacot, falls over a precipice, and is killed. In her sad fate, as the true heroine of the story, terminates all our interest in its actions and events; and this alone is sufficient to warrant us in commending its perusal as one of the best recently published. The supposed reformation of Joan, after all this, seems too improbable for us to join in congratulations on her wedding with John Peel. congratulations on her wedding with John Peel.

A Bitter Repentance. By Lady Virginia Sandars. Three vols. (Hurst and Blackett).—It is to be regretted that an authoress who definitely conceives a situation of great pathetic interest, and several characters of substantial individual character, should mar their conversation with each other by giving them a stilted and unnatural style of talking. The want of simplicity of style is the fatal defect of this novel, which would otherwise be really interesting; for its theme is the distressing position of a widowed elderly gentleman. Sir Arthur Percival, who has an illegitimate daughter, called Arthur Percival, who has an illegitimate daughter, called Magdalen Rose, long supposed by him to be lost, since he abandoned her mother, and into whose family this girl is introduced, quite ignorant of her relationship to him, as companion to her half-sister, Lilly Percival, the only surviving child of his marriage. His, therefore, is the bitter repentance." On becoming arrays that he is her father he described. ance;" on becoming aware that he is her father, he dares not acknowledge her, and he restrains the expression of his paternal affection for her, because he cannot bear that the pure-souled affection for her, because he cannot bear that the pure-souled Lilly, who is an invalid slowly dying of consumption, should learn the misconduct of his youth. Magdalen herself, a brave and noble-minded young woman, brought up to a life of toil and poverty in a squalid part of London, cherishes an almost vindictive hatred of the unknown parent who seems to have cruelly betrayed her mother. In the opening scene, one of the most effective, she comes to a fashionable hairdresser's shop, to sell her own beautiful hair for money to bring an eminent physician, Dr. Tremaine, to save her mother, in the last stage of a fatal disease. This affecting incident becomes known to Lilly Percival, who is one of Dr. Tremaine's patients; and they kindly make arrangements to take care of Magdalen on her mother's death. But the poor girl wanders away, distracted in mind and attacked by fever, throws herself into the Thames, and is rescued by young Lord Conway, happening to pass by in his steam-launch. Conway, the son of the Eart of Ruthin, has romantic and eccentric ideas for a youth of his rank. He has chosen to learn the craft of a mechanical artisan and intends to associate with men of the working classes, and intends to associate with men of the working classes, that he may instruct them in matters of their social welfare Leaving Magdalen, of whom he takes little notice after emerging from the river, to be tended in St. Thomas's Hospital, he goes to a Northern manufacturing town, where he attempts to settle a fierce dispute between employer and employed.

The author's description of riots during this "strike" at the ironworks, and her tirade against "Socialism," only show that she has no real acquaintance with the habits and ideas of English workmen. Failing in his efforts of mediation, and threatened by them with furious violence—which would certainly not be the result of such action in dealing with their class—his Lordship returns to his family and friends, among whom are Sir Arthur Percival and his daughter. An engagement, indeed, between Conway and Lilly Percival has long been contemplated, but is finally refused by the young lady, because she feels that she has only a few months to live. In the meantime, Dr. Tremaine, finding Magdalen in the hospital, and having been informed by her mother of the true history of her birth, takes her into his own house as companion to Mrs. Tremaine, his aged mother, who is blind and infirm. Her beauty, and the sweet dignity of her character, sconinspire him with a profound attachment, which he endeavours to control and to conceal, resolving to act the part of a disinspire him with a profound attachment, which he endeavours to control and to conceal, resolving to act the part of a disinterested guardian. The whole party, in the summer holidays, all being on terms of intimacy, are assembled on the seacoast of South Devon, where Magdalen divides her affectionate services between old Mrs. Tremaine and Lilly Percival, who shows her a sisterly love. But the striking likeness of faces between the father and the unrecognised daughter, the strange mystery about Magdalen Rose, and the remembrance of certain scandals in Sir Arthur's early life, excite the suspicion of malicious neighbours. Lord Compare remembrance of certain scandals in Sir Arthur's early life, excite the suspicion of malicious neighbours. Lord Conway, now paying her too great attentions—though he is rather a coxcomb and a prig—provokes an envious rival, Mrs. Hermon Hodge, a rich young widow of doubtful reputation, to insult and malign the innocent girl. The rudeness and bed manners of some of the aristocracy and people of fashion, as depicted by Lady Virginia Sandars, may be surprising to readers who belong to the obscure middle class of society. At length, when Lilly Percival has been killed by the cruel exposure of her father's long-past transgression, and Lord Conway has been overheard by Magdalen saying that he hesitated to marry her on account of her illegitimate birth, the trials of this brave heroine—she once saved Lilly's life at the risk of her own—arrive at a happy termination. She becomes the wife of Dr. Tremaine, who is exalted to the rank of a medical baronet and is earning a large income, and who is an excellent man of studious and domestic tastes. It is better for her to be Lady Tremaine, after all, than Lady Conway and prespective Tremaine, after all, than Lady Conway and prospective Countess of Ruthin.

Cardinal Manning took a prominent part in the annual festival of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, which was held on Ang 20, in the Crystal Palace. Addressing the large audience, his Eminence expressed his belief that the Temperance movement was the greatest ruling power in England after the Government. Upwards of 4300 members of the association were assembled.

The Pope Commemoration Committee at Twickenham concluded their labours by passing a resolution expressing their regret that the monument in Twickenham parish church, erected by Pope to his father and mother, and on which his own death is recorded, is concealed by the organ. They further expressed a hope that this monument and the gravestone of the poet, which is also concealed, may both be brought into view should any alterations in the present arrangement of the church make this possible. The committee decided to devote the surplus from the Loan Museum to the purchase of works relating to Pope for presentation to the Twickenham Free Library.

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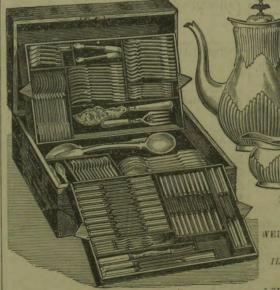
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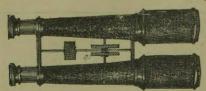
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